

DISMISSING CHIEFS, PEKING DEFINITELY CHALLENGESSOUTH

Depose Chen Ping-kun And
Order Trial for Connivance in Rebellion

HUNAN IS QUIETER

Government Says Nothing
More Serious than Minor
Skirmishing

CANTON'S PROTEST

Record Objection to Arms
Loan as Interference
With China

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 28.—The Government has at length taken a definite step in respect to the situation in the South. A mandate has been issued, dismissing the Military Governor of Kwangtung, General Chen Ping-kun, and ordering him to wait, trial and punishment, for connivance in the establishment of the Canton Government.

A further mandate dismisses Mu Tung-shan, who is a supporter of General Liu Yung-tung, from the post of Garrison Commissioner of Canton and Huichow. Li Fa-ling is appointed to succeed him, and General Mo Ching-yu, Garrison Commissioner of Swatow, is appointed co-director of military affairs in Kwangtung.

Little Fighting in Hunan
Peking, October 28.—According to the Government reports, there has been no serious fighting during the past week in Hunan and only minor skirmishes.

The Government has appointed General Chang Ching-yao to be Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Forces in Hunan, which now include Chihli, Anhui and Shanxi troops, while it is probable that they will soon be re-inforced with Shantung troops. General Chang Ching-yao is a veteran soldier, who took an important part in the campaign against Yunnan in 1915 and has recently been in command of the troops engaged in the suppression of bandits in Hunan, Kiangsu and Anhui.

It is believed in Government circles that the situation in Kirin will be settled amicably and that General Meng En-yuan will remain at his post for the time being. This is indicated by the fact that General Chang Ching-yao was appointed to succeed Tien Chung-yu, the Tutor of Charhar, who was appointed to succeed Meng En-yuan as Military Governor of Kirin.

Now, however, that General Chang Ching-yao has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Hunan, it is believed that General Tien Chung-yu will be re-appointed to his former post at Charhar.

Canton Assembly Protests Over The Munitions Loan

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Canton, October 24.—The help being given to Tuan Chi-jui by Japan in the form of an ammunition loan to the Peking Government is attracting attention here. The National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton, at its meeting October 23, decided to make a protest. Many here hold that open aid to Tuan by a foreign government constitutes interference with China's internal affairs.

The Canton Government has succeeded in handling the Welchow situation satisfactorily. Some weeks ago, Tuan Chi-jui's agents were there to arouse disaffection among the troops in order to lessen the power of Lai Yung-tung in part of Canton, at least; but this was discovered by the Canton authorities, who decided to remove the commander of these districts, Colonel Chang Tien-chi, replacing him with Liu Chi-lu. Hearing of the arrival of Liu, the Welchow troops under Chang planned to rebel. One of the subordinate officers there, however, is a member of the Kuo-

(Continued on Page 2)

Belgians and French Seize Merckem Peninsula Besides Number of Other Villages

Three Thousand Prisoners Recorded in Fierce Day's
Fighting; General Progress on all Allied Fronts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 28.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening:—Operations with limited objectives were undertaken today by the Anglo-French forces. A fine day on Thursday, with a fine drying wind, promised improved fighting conditions, but there was a sudden change during the night and heavy and almost incessant rain has been falling since an early hour this morning.

Notwithstanding the great difficulties facing the Allied troops, considerable progress was made and valuable positions won on the greater part of the fronts attacked.

The main operation was carried out by English and Canadian regiments on the front northward of the Ypres to Roulers railway. Canadian battalions advanced along the main ridge towards Passchendaele, and, passing beyond their objectives, established themselves on the rising ground southward of that village.

Meet Strong Opposition
Other battalions of Canadian troops, with troops belonging to the British Naval Brigade and battalions of London Territorials, made further progress, in the face of strong opposition, along the spurs between the main ridge and our positions eastward of Poelcapelle and captured a number of strong points and fortified farms.

Heavy fighting occurred eastward and north-eastward of Poelcapelle, in which West Lancashire and North Country troops made progress at certain points. Subsidary and simultaneous attacks were delivered by English troops in the neighborhood of the Menin road and by the French, northward of Bixchoote.

There was fierce fighting the whole day long on both sides of the Menin road and eastward of Polderhoek, in which progress was made and a

considerable number of prisoners taken.

Northward of Bixchoote, the French, attacking with great gallantry, crossed the Saint Jans Beek, which was in flood and captured their objectives beyond, with a number of prisoners. The Allies, in the course of these operations, have taken 300 prisoners.

Airmen Do Good Work

During an air-raid on the night of the 24th to 25th, another ton of bombs was dropped on Burbach Works, near Saarbrück. Three of the aeroplanes which participated in the raid are missing.

On Thursday night, our aeroplanes attacked four aerodromes. Forty-five heavy bombs were dropped and, in one instance, a direct hit was obtained on a group of hangars. One of our machines has not returned.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: The Canadians successfully repulsed two heavy counter-attacks yesterday afternoon, southward and westward of Passchendaele, taking a number of prisoners. We consolidated our gains without interference and made further progress westward of Passchendaele, capturing eighteen machine-guns.

French Storm Villages
Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: The operations of the French this morning, northward of St. Jans Beek, continued with success. The French, advancing on both sides of the Bixchoote to Dixmude road, despite the difficulties caused by the floods and heavy ground, captured the villages of Aachoop, Kippe and Meelem, with many farms and strong points, taking a number of prisoners.

There have been great reciprocal artillery actions on the British battlefield, but no infantry action. The number of prisoners taken since yesterday.

(Continued on Page 5)

Russians Prepare To Abandon Helsingfors

Germans Anticipate Easily Seizing
Communications With
Sweden; Bombard Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 27.—Preparations for the evacuation of Helsingfors are proceeding. Advice from Stockholm shows that the Germans are sanguine of easily landing in Finland and, without resistance, cutting the railway communications between Russia and Sweden.

The newspapers state that the complete evacuation of Helsingfors will take three weeks.

An official Russian communique today reports: "Enemy squadrons have bombarded the Alnazi sector, Saltsmunde and the southern coast of Kuno Island, in the Gulf of Riga."

A special committee, comprising representatives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Baltic Fleet, professional organizations and others, has undertaken the internal and external defence of Petrograd.

At a meeting of the Preliminary Parliament, yesterday, M. Kerensky said that there was no question of surrendering the Capital to the enemy. On the contrary, they were strengthening the defence to the uttermost. Any evacuation would be due to food and fuel supply difficulties.

Parliament approved the declaration made by the Government.

Moscow, October 26.—The Congress of Politicians has elected M. Rodzianko, the former President of the Duma, as its President. In the course of a speech, M. Rodzianko declared that the congress aimed at awakening the national conscience and the suppression of the existing anarchy.

The Municipal employees have decided to strike on the 25th, unless their demands are accepted.

London, October 28.—(By wire-telegraph)—A Russian official communique reports: Our artillery dispersed several scores of our men who were fraternizing with the Germans in the region of Illust.

SOLITARY WAR OPPONENT IN BRAZIL LEGISLATURE

Senate Solid In Approval; One
Deputy Holds Out; Gunboat
Sunk Before Selzore

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, October 26.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies voted by 149 to 1 that a state of war exists with Germany. The Senate unanimously approved and the President sanctioned a proclamation of war.

The gunboat Aber was set on fire and sunk by the crew as the Brazilians were about to seize it.

London, October 24.—Reuter's agency learns that the German warship seized by Brazil is the gunboat Aber. The torpedoed Brazilian steamer Macao was formerly the German steamer Pelata.

GEN. PERSHING'S TROOPS ARE UP IN FRONT LINE

Taking Part In Battle Upon
French Territory; Artillery
Register First Shots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—It is announced that American troops are now in the front line in France and the American artillery has fired its first shot.

S. AND W. DELEGATES CANCEL PEACE PLANS

Now Recognise Proposals In-
tended For Allied Confer-
ence Unsatisfactory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 27.—The Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has revised the instructions given to M. Skobelev, its delegate to the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris, recognising them to be unsatisfactory.

SINN FEIN CONSTITUTION OF SEPARATION DRAFTED

Executive Includes 11 Released
Prisoners, with de Valera
As President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—The Sinn Fein Convention has adopted its so-called Constitution and appointed an executive of 24 men, including eleven released prisoners. De Valera has been elected President.

He outlined a policy for capturing the County Councils and all the machinery of the Government of Ireland, separating Irish banking and insurance from English finance and removing the amalgamations between Irish and English labor. Count Plunkett failed to secure election to the executive.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, October 27.—The Cabinet has resigned.

More Driving Power For Italian Cabinet

Expect Old Ministry Will Be
Reconstituted, With Sonnino
Or Orlando Leading

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 28.—The resignation of the Cabinet followed the Chamber's rejection of the vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority, which was very surprising, as the speeches of the leading Ministers during several days of debate on the vote of credit had been tumultuously applauded.

The speech made by Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was especially noteworthy. He concluded a detailed analysis of the Pope's peace note by expounding and supporting the aims of the individual Allies and declaring that immediate peace would be a peace of dishonor, a betrayal of the allies of Italy and the ruin of Italy itself.

The feeling in Rome is that the crisis is wholly a personal one and a smaller and more homogeneous Cabinet, with more driving power, is desired. Probably, there will be a reconstruction of the late Ministry, with Baron Sonnino or Signor Orlando at the head.

Signor Orlando has been asked to form a Cabinet. It is anticipated that there will be few changes in the Ministry at present.

Bank of Chosen Opens Branch In Tsingtao

The Bank of Chosen is reported to be opening a branch in Tsingtao as its first move in entering China. Branches will also be opened in Shanghai and Peking, it is understood.

Michaelis, Kaiser's Chancellor, Resigns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 27.—A message from Berlin states that the evening papers report that Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, has resigned.

China To Hand Over 9 Interned Enemy Vessels to Entente

Britain Will Arrange Details;
To Carry Allied Supplies
And Chinese Goods

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, October 28.—Premier Tuan has agreed to submit all the enemy ships seized by China to the Entente, for war purposes, at from forty to forty-five shillings per ton, through Chang Chien, with the exception of one small river steamer. The agreement with Chang Chien will be revised and expenses refunded to the Japanese for repairing the ships.

Premier Tuan is determined to allow the Entente to have the ships, as this is the only effective way in which China can assist the Allies. Space will be given to Chinese products, such as tea and silk, by agreement with the Allies.

30,000 Tons Transferred

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 28.—The Government has agreed to hand over nine enemy ships, aggregating nearly 30,000 tons, to Great Britain, for the use of the Allies, at the rates agreed for charter between the Allies. The executive details will be arranged by the British Consul-General in Shanghai and the Ta Tah Company.

The following are the ships handed over:—Albenga, Kathe, Triumph, Bohemia, Delke Rickmers, Helene, Sexta, Silesia and China.

U. S. Consuls In China Receive Promotions

Mr. Perkins and Mr. Bickford Of
Shanghai Office Among
Those Advanced

A recent issue of the Congressional Record just received announces several promotions in the American Consular service of interest to Americans in China and Japan. Among the advances are those of Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins, vice-consul in Shanghai, to Class 4 and Mr. G. F. Bickford, also vice-consul here, to Class 8.

Among the others are: Mr. E. S. Cunningham, consul-general in Hankow, to Class 4; Mr. A. A. Williamson, consul in Dairen, to Class 5; Mr. J. K. Davis, consul in Antung, to Class 7; and Mr. Horace Remillard, formerly vice-consul in Swatow, Mr. Horace J. Dickinson, formerly vice-consul in Canton, and Mr. E. H. Dooman, now vice-consul in Kobe, all to Class 8.

SERIO-COMIC MISTAKE

Miss "Billie" Seaton of The Fantastics and Mlle. Marie Last, the Dutch lyric soprano who is to be heard at the Olympic next Saturday night, after being rather severely shocked on Sunday were reported quite recovered yesterday. They were shocked when they picked upon Sunday's CHINA PRESS and found that our composing room experts had switched their pictures, so that Mlle. Last's likeness carried Miss Seaton's name and vice versa. Fortunately both ladies are beautiful; otherwise we should have been in for a shock, too.

All Six-Footers at Bayonet Drill



Company M., One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, all six-footers from Adams, Mass., are here shown at bayonet drill at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. When these boys meet the Prussian Guard they'll have to stoop to conquer.

80,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY GERMANS IN ITALIAN DRIVE

Berlin Says Whole Line Is
Shaking, Except The
Carso Positions

CAPTURE GORIZIA

Rome Charges Cowardice
Of 2nd Army Responsible
For Disaster

MACKENSEN AGAIN

Is Directing Offensive With
300,000 Troops From
Russian Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 28.—A telegram from Vienna states that an official communique reports that the Austrians have occupied Gorizia and the Italians have withdrawn across the Isonzo.

Rome, October 28.—An official communique yesterday reported: "After crossing the boundary-line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley, the enemy attempted to reach an opening on the plains. The hostile efforts on Carso are increasing. We have repulsed strong offensive thrusts."

Cowardice Is Charged
An official communique today reports: "The falling resistance of some of the units forming our 2nd Army, who retired owing to cowardice, without fighting, or who, rendered, allowed the Austro-German forces to penetrate our left wing on the Julian front and the valiant efforts of our other troops were unable to prevent the enemy advancing into Italy's sacred soil."

"We are withdrawing our line according to the plan prepared. All stores and depots in the evacuated places have been destroyed."

"The record of so many memorable battles successfully fought by our brave soldiers during two and a half years of war is sufficient to assure that the Commander-in-Chief and the army to which our country's honor and safety are confided know how to fulfil their duty."

The newspapers are very confident of the capacity of the army to prevent an invasion and regard the resistance offered up to the present very hopefully.

Making Rapid Progress
London, October 28.—A German official communique yesterday reported: "We are making rapid progress on the Italian front and our prisoners and booty are increasing every hour."

A German communique today reported: "The Austro-German forces have captured the mountain ridge at Stol and Mount Matajar and are pressing on through the Julian Alps towards the Plain of Italy. Our prisoners now total 60,000 and 450 guns have been captured."

"The Italian front is shaking as far as Wippach, but the enemy are maintaining their positions on Carso."

Claim 80,000 Prisoners

A German official communique today reported: "The rapid development of our united attack on the Isonzo front was entirely successful. On Saturday, a powerful thrust threw back the Italian forces seeking to prevent us emerging from the mountains and we entered Cividale, which was burning."

The Austro-German forces took Gorizia early this morning. Our prisoners now total 80,000 and we have taken 600 guns."

An Italian semi-official statement says that it is at present impossible to give all the details of the position at the front, where the struggle continues to be bitter and undecided. The statement admits that the situation is grave, but, if the Italian troops fight as they have previously fought, the enemy are not likely to tread Italian soil for long.

Bring Troops From Russia
Mr. Ward Price, in a message sent from the Italian front, on the 24th,

The Weather

Very cloudy weather, but gradually improving, with fresh northerly winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 63.3 and the minimum 56.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 62.4 and 55.3.

states that 300,000 German troops from Russia, concentrated on a front of 30 miles, have re-inforced the Austrians against the Italians and there are more re-inforcements behind. Marshal von Mackensen is directing the Austro-German offensive and General von Bulow is commanding the German forces.

The latter, profiting by a thick mist, suddenly attacked the Italian outwork position across the Isorno, smashing the brigade defending it and reaching the banks of the Isorno. Advancing under cover of darkness and rain up the river, they seized the town of Caporetto and then divided, part attacking Mount Starischki and the remainder pushing on towards Robic, with a view to turning the whole Italian line of defense. Both efforts were held up. Globocak Lost And Won Again

Meanwhile, other German troops made a frontal attack on the main Italian line along the Isorno, took Luico and also, south of Tolmino, surprised and ejected the Italian troops holding the key to the position at Globocak, but a brigade of Bersaglieri recaptured Globocak with the bomb and bayonet. The fiercest fighting, however, occurred on Bainsizza Plateau, where the enemy made a determined effort to drive the Italians across the Isorno.

The heaviest fighting is proceeding in the triangle formed by the Isorno, with the apex at Tolmino. It is the object of the enemy to push down the valley roads into the Friulian Plain.

Throughout the fighting, the Germans shelled Carso with 17-inch guns, with a view to holding the Italians there.

Dismissing Chiefs, Challenge South

(Continued from Page 1)

mining. He was instructed by the Military Government to support Liu, and this officer, Hung Shu-lin, followed instructions, and Chang had to go.

The Military Government is now getting co-operation from the authorities of the two Kwangs, who are not only tolerating the Military Government but also giving all assistance possible. It is believed here that full understanding between the two parties will soon be reached. General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan is also showing a favorable attitude towards the Sun Yat-sen party in Canton.

Military Governor Chen Ping-kun of Kwangtung, Military Governor Tan Hao-ming of Kwangsi, Civil Governor Li Yao-hon of Kwangtung, and Admiral Chen Pi-kwan have telegraphed to the Acting President of China, General Feng Kuo-chang, in part, as follows:

"The world has now clearly seen that Tuan Chi-jui, by his many treacherous acts, has wilfully violated the laws of the country, abused the power of government, wronged the people and intimidated the President. We believe that the nation should be governed on right principles, and the laws of the land upheld. Up to the present time we have repeatedly given Tuan Chi-jui hints and suggestions in the hope that he might change his policy. But, instead of improving things, his evil desire has become more apparent. It was Tuan Chi-jui who engineered the so-called citizens mass meeting in front of the National Assembly, instigated the Tsuchun rebellion, dissolved Parliament, defied the President, violated the Provisional Constitution, and even caused the movement to restore the monarchy. All these have been done by him to fulfill his selfish desires.

"The people throughout the land were overwhelmed with grief when Parliament was dissolved at the point of the bayonet, especially those of the South-West Provinces. To uphold the principles of republicanism and to respect the will of the people, which is the real sovereign of the nation, the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi have recently declared self-government. This was to announce to the world that the people of these two provinces will not recognise any authority that is unlawful. Even up to that time, we had not entirely lost hope that Tuan might reform. But after the attempted restoration of the monarchy was defeated Tuan Chi-jui actually captured the government by force. Tuan Chi-jui has defied the Constitution and defied the law.

"It is true that our country cannot afford to have any more internal strife, especially at this time when we have declared war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Now Tuan has not reduced his selfish desires and has even gone so far as to wage war on

the people in the Provinces of Hunan and Szechuen. He is starting a campaign to slaughter the peaceful citizens of these two unfortunate provinces.

"We demand that the President immediately dismiss Tuan Chi-jui from office and that all other questions be settled according to the Provisional Constitution. If Tuan should disobey the order of the President, we are prepared to take action against him by force."

Feng Takes Counsel With Leading Peking Cantonese

Peking officials who hail from Kwangtung were received by President Feng Kuo-chang Saturday for a discussion of the Kwangtung problem. Since the majority of the Southern residents in the Capital, including Liang Chi-chiao, Yih-Kung-cho and Feng Kung-kwan favored the dismissal of their Tsuchun, the President was obliged to issue the mandate, according to Chinese reports.

Commissioner Mo, who has been marching his troops towards the Kwangtung Capital, reported that his forces have already reached Shihlung, 50 miles east of Canton. The soldiers under Liang Chi-chiao, the war lord of Hainan, informed Peking that he has also despatched troops to attack Canton after secretly conferring with Li Yao-han and asks the government to defray his military expenses.

The Canton Bank of China has moved all its valuables to Hongkong and has suspended payment of specie. The funds of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank of Canton, now in liquidation, have been sent to Shanghai.

The punitive forces sent by Tsuchun Li Hao-chi of Fokien have arrived at Kayin and Miehsien.

The Cabinet has decided to reject the proposal of the Allied Ministers at Peking to turn the German and Austrian Concessions in Tientsin and Hankow into International Settlements and resolutions were passed to change these into special administrative areas, controlled by local governments and allowing foreign ratepayers just as much right as Chinese ratepayers.

Another defeat of the Yunnanese troops in Szechuen is reported. They were routed at Yungchang, following their evacuation of Nienkiang. Five hundred Japanese troops were sent to Changchun Saturday for the protection of Japanese residents there upon the declaration of independence by Tsuchun Meng En-yuan, who has since then been restored to office after a compromise.

Chang Yao-chien, former Minister of Justice, has accepted a post as professor of law at the Peking University.

Hain S.S. Co. Sells Shares to P. and O.

At £80 For £10 The Purchase Means Payment Of Four Million Sterling

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 27.—The Times says that it is understood that a provisional agreement has been concluded by the directors of the Hain Steamship Company to sell its shares to the P. and O. Company, at the price of £80 for each £10 share, representing a total payment of nearly £4,000,000 sterling.

SINO-JAPAN EXHIBITION

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press Tokyo, October 29.—The joint meeting of chambers of commerce passed unanimously the motion to start a Sino-Japanese International Exhibition and a China Committee was appointed for that purpose, who will approach the Chinese Chambers of Commerce on the subject of co-operation and decide on the date and place of the exhibition.

Paris Foreign Office In Barthou's Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, October 24.—M. Louis Barthou replaces M. Ribot at the Foreign Office, the latter having withdrawn from the Cabinet. M. Barthou belongs to the Republican Radical group and has held office in various Governments during nearly a quarter of a century. He was Minister of Public Works at 30 and Premier at 50, when he replaced M. Briand, after the latter had resigned on the question of proportional representation. He was educated for the Bar, but has devoted his whole life to politics.

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The Fantastics

By Domingo

"One good turn deserves another" said the wise man of old time.

Frederic Shipman evidently believes in the motto. Some time ago, he arrived here with Paul Dufault and the whole Settlement turned out to hear the glorious vocalist. Now Shipman has collected a galaxy of artists that will attract everyone who is fond of real good vaudeville items.

The Lyceum Theater was comfortably filled last night when "The Fantastics" made their first appearance and each number called for warm applause.

Bert Wiles is a marvel on the xylophone. (I wonder how you pronounce the word). Alf Redhead Wilson has red hair and no bones at all—at least I hope not—the way he throws himself about would be absolutely disastrous to ordinary mortals.

Ivy Aldous sings and dances in style. Then there is Leonard Nelson. I have never heard a man get so many songs off his chest in so little time. His "Mr. Boose" is worth going a long way to hear.

"Billie" Seaton is an American comedienne—she is great—she scores with every song and in every costume. Just get along and hear her spell "Mississippi." Ray Traynor sits at the piano while she sings and he proves himself a champion manipulator. He plays on the ivories with one hand and uses the other to fondle the wires.

Nellie Black and Fern French both look charming in a sweet setting and with a piano. They sing fine songs in harmony. Very nice too. Hilda Felstead also uses a piano. She has a great monologue "Sing a song of Sixpence." That is worth more than the "tanner," even at the present exchange.

Fred Keeley dances. He does as much with his feet as a card-sharper does with his fingers. His "Drunk Dance" is intoxicating.

We do not often get either the flute or the piccolo played here. Elsie Black plays both to perfection and scores heavily.

Yes, the Fantastics are a fine crowd and, if you need two and a half hours' tip-top amusement, go and see them.

DENMARK NEAR FAMINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, October 27.—Speaking in the Folkething, the Minister of the Interior said that the Government was considering rationing butter and fats. He added that there would be a scarcity of foodstuffs in the country for the next two Winters and the people must endure privations, if they wished to avoid famine.

HARDEN IS GAGGED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 27.—Maximilian Harden has been prohibited to deliver lectures in Berlin.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Oct. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Nov. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 5
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 30
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Nov. 10

For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
The American mail is due here tomorrow from Vancouver.

LOSING NERVOUS ENERGY.

Everybody has some store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia.

It is commonly met with in those who have had keen anxieties, also those who have cared for six relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties.

No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn-out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from Chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8.00, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 South Street, New York.

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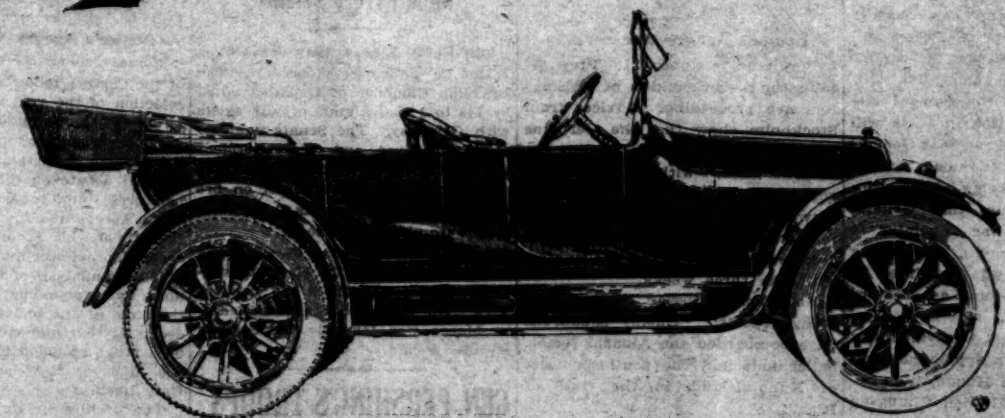


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KREMLA 'NOT GUILTY' OF MARECEK'S MURDER

Austrian Who Shot Comrade In Consulate Raid Is Acquitted By Mixed Court

Heinrich Kremla, the Austrian charged with murdering Joseph Marecek during the raid on the Austrian Consulate last August, was acquitted last evening in the Mixed Court by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

The Court reached its decision in a very few minutes following the closing arguments by Mr. G. D. Musso, appointed for the defense, and Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecutor. "The Court finds you not guilty and you are discharged," said the Assessor, when the prisoner stood to receive judgment.

Kremla stepped down from the dock with a sigh that could be heard all over the courtroom.

"I must go home," he murmured as he went to join his wife at the rear of the room.

Schubert and Brazzanovich, the remaining members of the band which went to the Consulate on the morning of the tragedy, and who testified against Kremla, were in court.

Assessor Jones commended the opposing counsel for their conduct of the case.

"The prosecution has been conducted in accordance with the highest traditions of the British Bar," he said. "And the Court wishes to give the highest thanks to Mr. Musso for his able assistance to the court and the defendant."

Mr. Musso in his closing argument made an eloquent plea for the discharge of the prisoner.

"Kremla acted as he should have done," he declared, after going through the events leading up to the shooting, pointing out the accused's cause for gratitude to the Consul and sketching his state of mind at the time. "He accomplished his duty as a citizen. He showed malice toward his companions in the raid at no time nor in any form. I do not think it can be said that the method he employed to save Mr. Peter's life was any stronger than necessary. And we have it from Kremla that he did not mean to kill Marecek. He acted honorably aside from motives of gratitude for the kindnesses he had received."

"When the court asked me to take up the case of the accused," Mr. Musso concluded, "a trace of doubt crossed my mind. He, an alien enemy, to be represented by an enemy, prosecuted by an enemy and judged by an enemy court. But I then thought, we come from countries where impartial justice is the code and chivalry the rule, and the prisoner appears before the court clothed in that presumption of innocence to which he is entitled in our countries. It is on these principles of justice and chivalry that I ask you to acquit the prisoner."

Mr. Newman, in his closing remarks, paid tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Musso, congratulating him on his excellent speech.

Mr. Newman then went on to develop the theory that Kremla, after failing to induce Schubert and Brazzanovich to accompany him to the Consulate to make their peace voluntarily with the authorities, had persuaded them to make the raid on that particular night and to take him with them. He had been in conversation with Mr. Kwan at the Consulate the day before the raid.

He might well have been informed that the authorities wished to either win the revolutionaries over or imprison them for their acts. Kremla had seen an opportunity to do a deed which would gain him much future benefit from his Consul. He had foreseen the possibility of having to shoot one or more of his companions.

In support of his theory Mr. Newman put six points to the court. First, the fact that Kremla had been at the Consulate the day previous. Second, his remark to Schubert on the tram that evening, to the effect that he, Kremla, could not possibly get into trouble with the Austrian authorities. Third, the knowledge that Kremla had been a go-between for the Consulate and Skallaky, one of the repentant Tientsin revolutionaries. Fourth, that unless Kremla had been absolutely sure of his position he would never have allowed the proceedings at the Consulate to go as they did. Fifth, the prisoner's cry to Mr. Peter: "I am Kremla. Kremla has done this." Finally, the attitude of the Austrian Consulate following the shooting, in refusing to give up the prisoner.

Turks Decline Fight With Maude's Force

Advance On Both Banks On Tigris To Samarra, Then Retreat Without Engaging

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 27.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—The Turks on both banks of the Tigris, on the 23rd, approach our positions at Samarra. On our advance, the Turks retreated, without fighting.

U. K. LOSES £2,000,000 OVER WHEAT RESERVES

Much Grain Will Waste If Ships Not Provided; Economy Is Still Needed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 26.—The Select Committee on National Expenditure reports the gross war expenditure to Sept. 30 approximated £5,000,000,000, against which £1,321,000,000 will be owing by the Allies, the Dominions and India. The deadweight of the National Debt has been increased by £3,000,000,000 and, if the present daily expenditure does not increase, each six months of war will add £1,000,000,000 to the National Debt.

Despite the large advances made by the United States to the Allies, Britain's own advances do not show any tendency to diminish and further economies are necessary. The Imperial General Staff should be required to closely and constantly consider the comparative cost of alternative proposals before reaching its conclusions.

Referring to the Wheat Commission, the committee state the operations of the Commission were limited financially and were not controlled by the Treasury, from which the Commission has drawn £67,000,000. The great bulk of the 14,000,000 quarters of wheat bought by the Commission from the Australian Government is still in Australia and it is feared that much of it must be wasted if ships are not soon provided.

The Commission has largely increased the reserve of wheat in the United Kingdom, but, owing to lack of suitable storage, it is estimated that there will be a loss of at least £2,000,000 on the year's working.

ZEPPELIN DISASTER DUE TO FAILURE OF RADIO

Optical and Compass Steering Impossible High Up And Wireless Cables Collapsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, Oct. 26.—French experts have established that the disaster to the Zeppelin armada was primarily due to the breakdown of their system of steering by wireless. When flying at more than 15,000 feet, optical steering is impossible and the compass cannot be depended upon, because there is no means of correcting drift.

Consequently, Zeppelins in such circumstances depend on a continuous stream of wireless signals sent out by a number of German radio-goniometric stations, by means of which they are enabled to steer a correct course. On the last occasion, these signals failed, probably owing to the storm which they encountered.

The log of the captured Zeppelin shows that the first message received from Germany when it was flying to England was that a Zeppelin training-ship had broken loose and was being carried away by the wind.

L-49 came down in France because it was impossible to endure the temperature of thirty degrees below zero prevailing at a height of 20,000 feet. The men were stupefied with cold when captured, the water-ballast was frozen in the tanks and the motors of the wireless apparatus had been stopped by the cold. The Zeppelin destroyed at Lunenburg was hit by a shell at a height of 17,000 feet.

The chief novelty in the construction of these airships is that the balloons are covered with gut instead of rubber, which is very scarce in Germany. The intestines of three hundred thousand cattle are required to cover the balloons of a single super-Zeppelin.

CHINESE FETE JORDAN AND PLEDGE FRIENDSHIP

Many Influential Government Officials Join In Honoring British Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Peking, October 27.—Last night the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau gave a dinner in honor of Sir John Jordan on his return to Peking. About a hundred British and Chinese were present, including Lu Cheng-hsuan, who presided, owing to the absence of Wang Ta-hsieh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through indisposition, also Tang Hua-lung, Liang Chi-chiao, Hsiao Hsi-ling, Liu Yuk-ling, Tsai Ting-kan, Mr. Bailey Alston, Mr. Lamson, Mr. S. Barton, Dr. Morrison and Mr. Sutor, the commercial representative of New South Wales in the Far East.

After the toast of the Republic of China, coupled with the name of President Feng Kuo-chang and also that of the British King had been cordially honored, Lu Cheng-hsuan, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of Sir John Jordan, referring to the long service rendered by Sir John in the cause of friendship between Great Britain and China. Lu Cheng-hsuan called on Dr. Morrison to support him in proposing the toast.

Dr. Morrison, in an eloquent speech, outlined Sir John Jordan's career in China and Korea and paid a great tribute to his high ideals and his strenuous efforts to accomplish them. He pointed out that Sir John had returned at a very critical period of China's recent history, dwelt on the great opportunities which lay in the immediate future and hoped that China would see her opportunity in such a way as would benefit herself as well as those she had joined in the world-war and the world at large.

Sir John Jordan replying, thanked the company for the cordiality with which the toast had been honored and hoped that, in the future, China and Great Britain would be drawn closer and co-operate to their mutual welfare and to the welfare of all those with whom they had relations.

News Briefs

The ninth annual meeting of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be held in the clubhouse this afternoon at 5.45.

Second Lieutenant Arthur P. Deane, well known in Japan and China as a member of the staff of Butterfield and Swire, has been killed in action in the Hongkong Daily Press. Lieut. Deane was last connected with the Talkoo office in Hongkong, but had also been in Shanghai and Kobe. He left for home a year ago and had been given a commission in the 167th Company, Machine Gun Corps. He was one of Hongkong's best athletes and most popular men.

Mr. John Westwater, son of Dr. A. Macdonald Westwater of Liaoyang, who was awarded the military cross for his heroism while serving in the battle of Jutland on board the warship Broke, has been sent to a hospital for an operation for appendicitis, according to the Manchuria Daily News.

Notice is given by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., that an interim dividend at the rate of five per cent (ten shillings per share) less income tax at five shillings in the pound, for the half-year ended June 30, 1917, will be payable against Coupon No. 7 on November 1, 1917.

Mr. Macdonald, chief engineer of the China Navigation steamer Tungchow, is ill with diphtheria, the North China Daily Mail reports.

According to the Japan Advertiser, Dr. Poledna Vikovsky, an Austrian subject, was deported from Yokohama and left for Shanghai on the steamer Yawata Maru last week. He was deported on grounds of his presence in Japan being detrimental to the interests of the Allies.

Mr. H. Cadman, of the Amoy branch of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, has left to volunteer for active service in the British forces, say Southern papers.

The Committee of the British Red Cross Society desires to acknowledge gratefully its indebtedness to Messrs. Hirsbrunner and Co. for kindly allowing their advertising space in this issue to be used for the Society's notice with reference to the 1917 "Our Day" Appeal.

Holders of ordinary shares of the Cathay Trust, Ltd., are notified that a second dividend, of Tls. 2 per share, has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the liquidators, 10 Canton Road, on and after November 1.

With reference to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration's notification No. 265, appearing in today's issue, the quantity of 170,000 pieces of first class Japanese oak or other hard wood mentioned in the first paragraph of the specifications has been changed to 190,000 pieces.

SILVER NERVELESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 26.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states:—The market is nerveless, owing to the accession of supplies satisfying orders, the difficulty of shipping to neutral countries, the stronger position of the Indian currency silver reserves and freer sales from Mexico. The rise of a halfpenny in the Shanghai exchange, yesterday, imparted steadiness.

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Marie Last Concert

The celebrated Dutch singer, Marie Last, who sings at the Olympic Theater Saturday night, graduated from the Royal Conservatory at The Hague at the age of sixteen years, after which she became a pupil of the famous Alida Loman in Amsterdam. She also studied in Paris under the singer Marcella Fregi. She is a lyric soprano.

Marie Last has appeared, and was pronounced to be a singer of the first rank, in Paris, Brussels, The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Bruges, Liege and other European centers. At the outbreak of the present war, she had engagements in Bern, Switzerland, after which she came to India. While visiting Java she appeared there in as many as sixty concerts, every one of which drew a full and enthusiastic house.

CHRYSANTEMUM FETE

(Special Correspondence to the China Press) Ningpo, October 27.—A large fete and chrysanthemum show will be held at the home of Bishop and Mrs. Molony on Saturday next, November 3. It will be given under the auspices of the British Patriotic League. There will be a fancy-work stall, cake stall, candy stall, and flower stall. Most of the fancy-work and all of the flowers have been donated by Miss Wadman, who until recently has been at the head of the fete plans, but because of illness has withdrawn. It promises to be a big day for the League.

Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Day of the American Presbyterian Mission are the proud parents of a boy, Edward Colson, born October 27.

COSTLY FIRE AT NINGPO

(Special Correspondence to the China Press) Ningpo, October 26.—One of the biggest fires Ningpo has experienced for several years destroyed a great deal of property on the bank next to the foreign settlement early this morning. The fire broke out in a dentist shop and could most likely have been controlled if sparks had not set fire to a large Chinese Theater which is all woodwork. From there the flames spread rapidly to several large tea-shops, matting shops, etc. No European property was destroyed. The estimated loss is Tls. 40,000, principally amongst Chinese companies.

DEFEND YOURSELF against the ill of Constipation by the occasional use of

PINKETTES
the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives which assure daily regularity, cure biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, foul-smelling breath. Of all chemists, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seeshuen Road, Shanghai, 60 cents the phial, post free.

PORTUGAL'S THANKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 26.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: The President of Portugal has sent a message to the King, warmly acknowledging the demonstrations on the occasion of his visit to Great Britain, saying: "They are sure proof of the friendship and solidarity of the two nations."

The King, in reply, expressed his deep satisfaction at the opportunity afforded him of welcoming the head of the State which is Britain's most ancient ally and reciprocating the earnest desire of the President for the continuance of the old and sincere friendship of the two peoples.

IKOMA MARU SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Tokyo, October 27.—The s.s. Ikoma Maru, 3,047 tons, was sunk by a submarine, off Madeira, on the 20th. The crew were saved.

DANCER AT CARLTON

The Russian dancer, Mdlle. Vera Mirowa, will appear at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon between 5 and 7, and this evening between 10 and 11, displaying among other dances, her Belgian War Dance. The Carlton afternoon tea dances will take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Hongkong Aids Flood Relief With \$10,000

(Reuter's Service) Hongkong, October 27.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting today and initial subscriptions of over \$10,000 were made for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in Tientsin.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND

(Reuter's Service) London, October 27.—Six inches of snow fell in the east of Scotland, yesterday.

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The Largest and Most Up-to-date
Retail Store in Shanghai.

Grocery, Wines, Cigars, Tobaccos,
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Gentlemen's and Ladies' Outfitting,
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NANKING ROAD



The Famous
Russian Dancer
Mdlle. VERA MIROWA
will appear at the
Carlton Cafe
this afternoon between 5 & 7
and
this evening, between 10 & 11
in her soul-stirring
BELGIAN WAR DANCE

The Carlton
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will take place on Tuesdays and
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AGENTS

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Belgians and French Seize Merckem

(Continued from Page 1)

Yesterday morning exceeds 1,300, of whom 300 have been taken by the French.

Despite the rain, our aeroplanes yesterday performed valuable work locating our attacking infantry and reporting suitable targets. Our artillery, aeroplanes, flying 10,000 rounds at enemy troops and transport.

Two of our machines flew down the main streets of the town, level with the houses, firing at bodies of enemy troops. Three German aeroplanes were brought down and one driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Important Tactical Gains

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired on Friday: Today's battle has been fought on flooded fields and in driving rain of pitiless intensity, although the meteorological experts overnight regarded the prospects as gloomy. Therefore, it is a marvel that the troops have accomplished so much. The sum total of the day's results is a series of important tactical gains, although we should have done much more under favorable conditions.

In the region of Peeldershoek, Chateau, our advance was a dash performance. The place was a regimental headquarters, garrisoned by 400 men and we took 60 prisoners from the remains of the defenders, including the Adjutant of the regiment.

At mid-day, our airmen discerned our troops upon the spur of Bellefleur Ridge, a point for which there has been much fighting previously. If this spur is finally held, the day will be marked by at least one conspicuous gain.

Held Up By Floods

In other places of the battlefield, impassable floods are reported to be holding up our advance. The enemy are pretty densely massed all along our front of attack. On our left, the French carried a number of concrete defences, with very light casualties, owing partly to the erratic nature of the enemy's barrage.

It is probable that the enemy were aware of the coming attack, because their aeroplanes were flying low over our positions, half-an-hour before the attack was launched and, five minutes before it started, a heavy fire opened all along the front. The Canadians bore a gallant part in today's fighting.

Reuter's correspondent wired yesterday: This morning the weather is fine, but the ground is indescribably bad. The feature of the fighting yesterday was the fine advance made by the Canadians along Passchendaele Ridge. The situation in this region was further improved during the night.

The hostile shelling is not excessive and it is believed that most of the German guns have been removed further to the rear. It is certain that the enemy are finding great difficulty in maintaining their communications.

News from the German lines shows that 800 men of the 99th Reserve Regiment of Infantry were recently imprisoned, owing to their refusal to enter the line at Lens. The feud between the enemy's artillery and infantry does not seem to lessen.

German Bulletins
The German official communiqué wireless on Friday evening reported: "Strong attacks made by the French and British, from Blischoote to the Roulers to Ypres railway and on both sides of the Menin to Ypres road, broke down, with sanguinary losses."

The German official communiqué yesterday reported: "The Anglo-French effort in Flanders, yesterday, failed. The French vainly endeavored to obtain a foothold on the north bank of the Oise to Aisne Canal."

A German official communiqué today reported: "The enemy again attacked, south-westward of Houthulst Wood, without gaining any greater advantage than before. The French, attacking in deep echelon formation, were repulsed with sanguinary losses, eastward of Filain and north-westward of Braye. More French Successes"

Paris, October 28.—The official communiqué issued on Friday evening reported: No counter-attack was made by the enemy in Belgium. The prisoners we took this morning exceed 200.

Following up our successes on our right, north of the Aisne, we drove back the enemy from the region north of Chapelle Ste. Bertine to the reservoir, capturing the village of Filain. Farther east, we went beyond the crest of the plateau north of Chevigny Spur.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. We have counted 160 guns captured since the 23rd, including several 8-inch howitzers and many heavy guns.

Two corps-de-main attacked by the enemy in the Champagne filled. There was cannonading all day on the right of the Meuse.

Capture New Trenches
The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: In Belgium, our troops, continuing the action between Drelgrachten and Draelbank, captured some new German trenches north of

the objectives reached yesterday. Our progress continues to be satisfactory, despite the difficulty of the ground.

North of the Aisne, there was intermittent artillery work. German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs of large caliber in Dunkirk, with the result that thirty civilians were killed or injured.

The communiqué in the evening reported: The attack in Belgium, which began at 5.15 this morning, was completely successful. The French troops on both sides of the Ypres to Dixmude road carried all the German positions on a front of four kilometers, to an average depth of two kilometers, despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who suffered very heavy losses.

We reached the western border of Houthulst Forest and carried the villages of Verbrandesmis, Aachhoek, Merckem and Klippe and also numerous solidly fortified farms, capturing a hundred prisoners. We made fresh progress on the Aisne front, from Chevigny and occupied Froidefont Farm.

Progress Continues
The communiqué this afternoon reported: We continued to progress in Belgium, on our left, in the peninsula of Luikhem, where we captured some small islands. Since yesterday, we have taken over 2,900 prisoners.

The positions wrested on Tuesday from the Germans by the French are of great tactical importance, as the Plateau captured forms the key to the mountain mass between the Valley of the Aisne and that of the Allette, which explains why the Germans defended themselves by every means in their power. They had brought up some of the best picked troops and a very strong force of artillery.

Three of the most famous Divisions of the Prussian Guards and a Division of the Bavarian Guards were identified in the sector attacked. The Germans were fully prepared for what was coming, the armament was about equal on both sides and it was a question of superior fighting power. The French have thus scored a big success, which shows the hollowness of the alleged masterly conceptions of Hindenburg.

Irresistible Dash
In view of the difficulties anticipated, the French High Command had limited its objectives to the plateau and fort of Malmoulin, but, after the brilliant success of the French troops, who captured the whole of the first series of positions, at a very early stage in the battle, the attack was continued and, with bold and irresistible dash, our troops reached the edge of the plateau, went past it and stormed the villages of Allemand, Vandewassens and Chavignon, situated on the other side of the plateau, in the Valley of the Allette.

Wednesday's battle was one of the most important fought since 1914. The importance attached by the Germans to the positions they have now lost in a single morning is shown by the fact that they used their best troops and an immense amount of material. It must now be evident to the whole world that Germany's claim to the invincibility of her troops has been shown to have no foundation. On Wednesday, she put forth all her strength and all the resources of her military genius and she was beaten by France.

Victory Costs Little
London, October 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, summarizing the results of the Aisne offensive, says that the operation reached its logical conclusion with the capture of the German artillery centers in Pinon Forest and Pargny-Filain and the whole tactical objectives from left to right are secured. Moreover, the strategic objectives of Pinon and the wooded crest behind, as well as troops and Filain, were obtained at relatively small cost.

The French troops, practically everywhere, are now in touch with the Oise to Aisne Canal. There are indications that the enemy are uncomfortable in the marshy ground along the banks of the Canal and are making positions further up the slope of the

valley. Anyway, the enemy in the Allette Valley are under observed artillery fire as far as Les Boves.

A striking feature of the battle was the crippling of the enemy's artillery by the French bombardment, which prevented the feeding of the batteries with munitions. Consequently, shell-wounds are phenomenally low among the French casualties.

Prussians Say They're Starved
Many of the prisoners taken, belonging to one of the smartest Prussian Guard regiments, were in a state bordering on rebellion when captured. They declared that they had been without food for three days and that all their officers had abandoned them.

By yesterday, the only German guns able to fire in the valley were the batteries at Monampteuil, lying across the canal from Chavignon, but these were soon silenced by a frontal and flanking fire. From the new positions, we now view the enemy's communications running across the valley to the Forest of Coucy.

Unique Invitations Out For Hallowe'en Party
Tomorrow Night's Entertainment At Masonic Hall Is To Be 'Homeside' Affair

The invitations sent out for the Hallowe'en social to be held tomorrow evening at Masonic Hall under the auspices of the American Song Service Committee are unique reminders of the witchery of All Saints Eve. There is the old dame astride her broom, sailing through the sky, and her warning: "The goblins'll get you if you don't watch out," with reminders of the ghost stories that once made your hair fairly stand on end.

The "Captains" and "Aides" of several different groups met last evening and plans were completed for surprising each other and for providing fun for all. Among the other committees which are busy, the refreshment committee has been levying on all those good housewives who have not forgotten how to bake "things like mother used to make."

British in the Balkans
Capture four Villages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 26.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: We captured four villages, southward of Seres, killing 60 Bulgarians and taking 100 prisoners and then returned to our lines.

Paris, October 26.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports: The British raided the village of Saliman, south of Seres, taking fifty Bulgarian prisoners. During fighting between outposts, the French took twelve Austrian prisoners in the region of Pogradec.

BOMB GERMAN DEPOTS
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 28.—The Admiralty has issued the following communiqué: Our naval aircraft bombed the aerodrome at Varsenacere and the railway-junction at Thourout, on Friday. The weather rendered observation difficult. All the machines returned.

Our naval air-service, on Friday night, bombed the railway-junction at Lichtervelde, obtaining direct hits which caused a heavy explosion and numerous smaller explosions. They also bombed the railway-junction at Thourout, bombs falling near a moving train, which immediately stopped. A large explosion was observed.

They also bombed Cortemerk Junction. Bombings were carried out on Saturday afternoon on the aerodromes at Sparapelsbeek and Engel and the Ostend to Thourout railway-line, southward of Engel.

Many patrols were carried out. Two enemy aircraft were driven down out of control and one fell in the sea. All ours returned safely.

SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

Nations Finish All Square At Rowing Club's Regatta

Danes and British each Win on Sunday; With America's Early Success, Makes One Victory Each

The second day (Sunday) of the Autumn Regatta was a decided improvement on Saturday in point of attendance, at the Henli reach, though this was not of course, quite up to the standard of former years. The weather, though drier, was somewhat on the coolish side and militated in some measure against the enjoyment of the many spectators who journeyed up from Shanghai by train.

The racing was exciting throughout and, in the international events, honors were easy, for, after the victory of the U. S. A. crew in the Fours on Saturday, Denmark took the premier place in the Pairs on Sunday and the British won a well-deserved victory in the Eights.

Congratulations were tendered from all sides, after the conclusion of the Eights, to the British coach, Mr. Duncan M. Graham, who was to a very great extent responsible for the win. Mr. Graham is well-known as the most capable coach of the "Old Brigade" in the active membership of the Rowing Club and it was no small disappointment to him that his men did not pull off the Fours on Saturday, or even get second, as he was understood to favor their chances more in the Fours than in either the pairs or the eights.

After the unique success he had in former years, especially with the Scottish crews, he was considered best capable of forming the correct forecast of his own men's probable shaping in the Fours. However, though taking the defeat in the proper spirit, Graham made up his mind that Sunday would give him a chance to retrieve the honors and, on Saturday evening, after all the racing was over, he got his eight men together and took them out for one more trial row.

Furthermore, he felt that in spite of his weight, the "old dog for the hard road" was needed at the helm and he himself took Eddie Brodie's place as cox. Needless to say, this enthusiasm communicated itself to his men and, with his eye on them all through the race and his steady hand guiding the boat over the course, with never a deviation, he succeeded in bringing his colors home first, a striking tribute to the power of enthusiasm and the value of the old rowing maxim.

Aagesen and Dreyer are a hard pair to beat, though evidently many did not know it till after the race. Those "in the know," however, felt pretty confident that they would carry off the International Pairs and they did. America got second. Italy (per Marcello Carisio and Ludovico Bertes) made a valiant effort, while Great Britain's chances were considerably lessened through the erratic steering of their cox in this race.

A very enjoyable concert had been held on Saturday evening and, after the conclusion of the races on Sunday, Mrs. J. H. McMichael graciously distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, being herself the recipient of a little memento draped in the club colors.

The following is a summary of Sunday's results:—
International Pairs, Distance: 1 mile:—
Denmark—Bow—K. Aagesen, Stroke—H. Dreyer, Cox—H. F. Landers. 1.
America—Bow—H. F. Merrill, Stroke—K. H. Gardner, Cox—W. E. Row. 2.
Italy—Bow—A. M. Carisio, Stroke—L. Bertes, Cox—P. Ayres. 3.
Great Britain—Bow—T. Macdonald, Stroke—H. P. B. Jones, Cox—G. F. Lindsey. 4.

Won by 1½ lengths.
Time:—5 min. 53.3 sec.
Motor Boat Race:—Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s "Doric" 1.
Mr. Suffer's "Abigail" 2.
Mr. Fleming's "Maru" 3.

International Eights, Distance: 1½ miles:—
Great Britain—Bow—D. Camp-

bell, No. 2.—W. T. Bertenshaw, No. 3.—A. Malcolm, No. 4.—J. J. Evans, No. 5.—F. H. Watson, No. 6.—E. McIntyre, No. 7.—T. R. Macdonald, Stroke—H. P. B. Jones, Cox—D. M. Graham. 1.
America:—Bow—M. T. Price, No. 2.—V. Olsen, No. 3.—A. D. Stewart, No. 4.—E. A. Erickson, No. 5.—W. E. Sauer, No. 6.—G. F. Ashley, No. 7.—H. F. Merrill, Stroke—K. H. Gardner, Cox—W. E. Row. 2.
Denmark:—Bow—O. A. Hansen, No. 2.—N. M. Lund, No. 3.—N. Justesen, No. 4.—P. V. Jensen, No. 5.—K. Aagesen, No. 6.—H. Dreyer, No. 7.—K. Albertsen, Stroke—C. V. Jensen, Cox—H. F. Landers. 3.
Won by two lengths.
Time:—11 min. 10.2/3 sec.

Sampson Race, open for members of Midlet Sailing Club only:—Mr. Aigars's No. 10, 1.
Motor Boat race, open for boats of a speed of not less than 16 miles per hour:—Mr. Bell 1.

Shooting
S. V. C. Artillery Shoot

Under unfavorable weather conditions the annual carbine meeting of the S.V.C. artillery took place at the rifle range Sunday.

All the events were service competitions and were shot off as part of the musketry course laid down for the Corps. Instead of the usual silver trophies, certificates were issued to prize-winners, the entrance subscriptions being devoted to one of the war funds. Prizes were presented by Mrs. Fitzroy Lloyd.


The results were:—
The Officers' Cup:—
1. Gnr. Barnes 48
2. Capt. Davis 47
3. Mr. Crookam 40
4. Sgt.-Mr. Mellows 39
The N.C.O.'s Cup:—
1. Gnr. Hughes 38
2. Gnr. Dawson 35
3. Sgt.-Mr. Mellows 31
4. Lieut. A. J. Stewart 31
The Ladies' Prize:—
1. Gnr. Bradley, Mrs. Gray.
2. Sgt. Wolman, Mrs. Jennings.
3. Gnr. Barnes, Miss Longman.
4. Capt. Davis, Mrs. Linde.
The Grand Aggregate:—
1. Gnr. Barnes 118
2. Capt. Davis 112
3. Sgt.-Mr. Mellows 107
4. Gnr. Hughes 106
The Griffins' Aggregate:—
1. Gnr. Lous 86
2. Mr. Lloyd 76
3. Gnr. Leigh 64
4. Gnr. Feeley 63
The Constellation Aggregate:—
1. Gnr. Moreton 82
2. Gnr. Cranfield 79
3. Gnr. Ward 78
4. Q.M.S. Rose 76
The Sub-section Cup:—
1. No. 1 Gun 26.0
2. The Supernumeraries 22.2
3. No. 2 Gun 14.7
4. No. 4 Gun 11.3
5. No. 3 Gun 11.0
The Old Members' Event:—
1. Mr. F. W. Snape 21
2. Mr. E. F. Shanstrom 19
3. Mr. C. E. Larsen 18
4. Mr. S. M. Gildley 17
Municipal Challenge Cup
This annual event was shot off on Saturday afternoon, the conditions of the competition being modelled on service lines, including deliberate shooting, snap shooting and skirmishing. There were 59 entrants. The three best scores were as follows:
1. Pte. Luthy (Reserve Co.) 61
2. Pte. Collico (Reserve Co.) 59
3. Pte. Featherstonhaugh (Eng. Co.) 59

'Our Day' in Tsinanfu
The British Consul in Tsinanfu reports the following contributions in that city to the 'Our Day' fund:
Sterling Cheque £10 10. 0. 0.
Mex. \$700. @ ex. 102. 5. 6.
Total 112. 5. 6.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy weather, gradually im-
proving. Northerly winds, fresh-
ening along the whole coast.

MARRIAGE

SEQUEIRA-RANGEL.—On October
27, 1917, at the Church of the Sacred
Heart, Shanghai, afterwards at the
British Consulate-General, Leopoldo
Francisco, son of the late Norberto
Sequeira, of Hongkong, to Maria
Alina (Lally), second daughter of the
late Sigismundo Rangel of Shanghai.
Hongkong papers please copy.
15663 O-30

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 30, 1917

That 'Arms Alliance'

THAT a deal is on between Pre-
mier Tuan of China and Pre-
mier Terauchi of Japan under
which, if it is consummated, the
latter country will obtain military
control of China, can no longer be
doubted. Its various phases are
being publicly discussed by the
newspapers of Tokyo and Peking
and Mr. Eugene Chen's statement
which we published last Sunday,
shows that the transaction was
under consideration as long ago as
last May. It was for exposing it in
the columns of The Peking Gazette
that he was arrested, secretly tried
and sent to jail. His statement that
he received the information from
which his expose was founded from
the office of the then President of
China, Li Yuan-hung, is full of
significance.

There is doubt, however, as to
whether the deal will go through.
It is a political loan and under
the terms of the Five Power loan agree-
ment, it cannot be consummated
without the consent of the other
Powers constituting that group, now
popularly known as the Consortium.
Under ordinary circumstances there
can be little doubt that this consent
could be withheld. If for instance
Japan was forcing the matter on
China, the other Powers would be
in a position to support China, but
apparently this is not the case. The
Peking Government, as represented
by Premier Tuan, appears to be
eager to conclude the so-called
'arms alliance.' This, to a con-
siderable extent, ties the hands of
the Powers, especially at this time
when they are fully occupied with
more urgent problems. Japan, too,
at the moment, if she cares to force
the deal through, has many strong
cards at her disposal, but her strong-
est one undoubtedly is that China
herself, through her Premier, is
favoring the new deal. The latest
issue of The Peking Gazette to
reach us, which paper first exposed
the transaction last May, carries the
following:

The China-Japanese 'arms alliance'
deal is attracting much atten-
tion in all circles. The proposal
is not only opposed by thinking
Chinese and impartial foreigners but
diplomatic circles are beginning to
take notice and inquiries have been
made by at least one Legation.
News emanating from Japan-
ese sources seems to indicate that
the deal is not considered as a loan
but as 'the supply of arms to the
Chinese Government on credit.' It
is obvious that there must be some
other secret consideration for the
delivery of the arms to the Chi-
nese Government 'on credit.'

In military circles the view is ex-
pressed that the loan should be con-
cluded by advancing less money and
more arms. The question has not
yet been passed by the Cabinet and
it is understood that the authorities
are still discussing the matter.

It is feared that the proposal will
be pressed to a conclusion as it has
been initiated by 'important per-

sons" in the Government and there
is no possibility of the Cabinet re-
jecting the measure.

An unfavorable view is, however,
understood to have been expressed
by the highest organ of the Govern-
ment and other military authorities
independent of the control of the
Kuo Wu Yuan. They raise objec-
tion on account of the fact that the
conclusion of the deal will be tan-
tantum to acquiescence in one of
the items contained in Group V of
the Japanese Demands of 1915.

According to Japanese papers the
only obstacle in the way of the loan
or alliance is the Consortium bank-
ers. What Japan wants is to avoid
the participation of the banks of
other countries so that the control
of the Chinese army and arsenal will
be in the hands of Japan alone.
But as money has to be lent to
China and the loan will be of a
political character it is difficult to
see how the foreign groups can be
avoided. One of the methods pro-
posed by the Japanese is to call the
loan an industrial loan and allow
(nominally) the arms to be sold
on credit. The following views
from the Japanese papers are illu-
minating:

The Osaka Asahi says:—"A tele-
phone message from Tokyo states
that great progress has been made
regarding the supply of arms to
China. General Saito, who has just
returned from China, has reported
on the matter. It is reported that
details will be discussed after the
arrival of General Chin Yun-peng
and Chu Tung-feng and others, who
are coming to witness the grand
army maneuvers. What is occupy-
ing our attention is the method of
payment for the arms. Owing to
the peculiar position of the Group
Bankers it will be impossible to
ignore the same, no matter what
name we may use for the Chi-
nese arms alliance loan. On the
other hand numerous difficulties
will be raised if the approval of the
other Powers be asked for. Japan
should therefore act with the great-
est care and deliberation. The
Government (Japanese) is consider-
ing the problem. It is expected
that the industrial group represent-
ed by the Taiyeh Company will have
to undertake the loan."

The Osaka Mainichi says:—"The
authorities concerned are discussing
the question of supplying China
with arms. Probably the result
will be that in accordance with the
quantity and prices fixed the goods
may be shipped at any time with
the consent of the military authori-
ties. There is, however, one great
difficulty, namely, the payment for
the goods. Judging by the present
financial conditions in China, China
is unable to find the necessary
money. It may be practicable to
merely adopt the form of a loan
and allow the debt to stand for a
while. The loan is, however, a polit-
ical one and must first be approved
by the Consortium group. A
certain country, however, desires to
supply China with arms after the
war. She therefore does not ap-
prove the idea of Japan supplying
the same. It is nearly impossible
to have the loan concluded as a plain
loan. The Government is consider-
ing whether it is desirable to use
the name of the Taiyeh Company to
handle the money. The question
is also being considered whether or
not the time for the payment of
the money should be fixed. It is
probable that a certain measure will
have to be adopted in the near
future. Nevertheless, although it
may be impossible to supply the full
quantity originally proposed on ac-
count of the loan difficulty it is
quite possible to utilize the ad-
vantage of the postponement of the
Boxer Indemnity to supply a limited
amount." (sic).

Colonels By Kindness

A group of Northerners at a hotel
in Louisville were poking fun at
the partiality of Southerners for
the titles of "colonel," "major" and
"judge."

"What is a colonel hereabouts?"
asked one of the group, and there
immediately followed discussion.
Finally a colored attendant was
drawn in.
"Well, German," said the negro,
"day's lots of ways to anash. Ie
knowed folks what was born kunnels
—Ie jest run in de blood foh ginerations.
An' Ie knowed folks what was
jest app'nted to be kunnels.
An' yit others what was made kunnels
by bein' kind to niggahs. Foh
instance, any man dat gives me a
dollar in a kunnel to me hencefo' th
forever."

The Difference

The following story is told regard-
ing Mr. J. O. Francis, the author of
'Change,' who is a Tommy in the
Engineers. He rang up a certain
Welsh officer at the War Office one
day and inquired, "Would he speak
to a common sapper?" "Oh, certainly,"
came the reply, "who are you?"
Upon Mr. Francis stating who he
was, a very disappointed voice came
over the telephone, "Oh, I thought
you said flapper."

German Stupidity Was Cause Of Suffering in Prison Camps

Gerard Tells Of Difficulty In Administering To Prisoners At
Ruhleben—Irish Chased Casement From Enclosure

By James W. Gerard
CHAPTER XLV

AT Ruhleben there was a hospital
which, in spite of many representa-
tions, was never in proper shape. In
addition, there was in the camp a
special barrack established by the
prisoners themselves for the care of
those who were so ill or so weak as
to require special attention, but who
were not ill enough to be sent to
the hospital. This barrack was for a
long time in charge of a devoted
gentleman, a prisoner, whose name
I have unfortunately forgotten, but
whose self-sacrifice deserves special
mention.

I arranged with the camp authori-
ties and the German authorities for
permission to enter into a contract
with Doctor Weiler. Under this
contract Doctor Weiler, who had a
sanatorium in the West of Berlin, re-
ceived patients from Ruhleben. Those
who were able to pay paid for them-
selves, the poorer ones being paid
for by the British government. This
sanatorium occupied several villas. I
had many disputes with Doctor Wei-
ler, but finally managed to get the
sanatorium in such condition that
the prisoners who there resided were
fairly well taken care of.

An arrangement was made be-
tween England and Germany by
which civilians unfit for military ser-
vice were sent to their respective
countries, and just before I left I
effected an arrangement by which
all civilians more than forty-five
years old, with the exception of
twenty, which might be held by each
country for military reasons were to
be released. I do not know whether
this arrangement was actually car-
ried out in full.

With the lapse of time the mental
condition of the older prisoners in
Ruhleben had become quite alarm-
ing. Soldier prisoners when they
enter the army are always in good
physical condition, and enter with
the expectation of either being killed
or wounded or taken prisoner, and
have made their arrangements accord-
ingly. But these unfortunate
civilian prisoners were often men in
delicate health, and all were in a
constant state of great mental anxiety
as to the fate of their business and
their enterprises and their families.
In 1916 not only Mr. Grafton Minot,
who for some time had devoted him-
self exclusively to the Ruhleben
prisoners, but Mr. Ellis Dresel, a dis-
tinguished lawyer, of Boston, who
had joined the embassy as a volun-
teer, took up the work. Mr. Dresel
visited Ruhleben almost daily and,
by listening to the stories and com-
plaints of the prisoners, materially
helped their mental condition.

Irish Chased Casement
The Germans collected all the
soldier prisoners of Irish nationality
in one camp at Limburg, not far
from Frankfurt a. M. There efforts
were made to induce them to join
the German army. The men were
well treated, and were often visited
by Sir Roger Casement, who, work-
ing with the German authorities,
tried to get these Irishmen to desert
their flag and join the Germans. A
few weaklings were persuaded by
Sir Roger, who finally discontinued
his visits after obtaining about thirty
recruits, because the remaining Irish-
men chased him out of the camp.

I received information of the
shooting of one prisoner, and
although the camp authorities had
told Doctor McCarthy that the in-
vestigation had been closed and the
guard who did the shooting exoner-
ated, nevertheless, when I visited the
camp in order to investigate, I was
told that I could do so because the
matter of the shooting was still under
investigation. Nor was I allowed to
speak to those prisoners who had
been witnesses at the time of the
shooting. I afterward learned that
another Irishman had been shot by
a guard on the day before my visit,
and the same obstacles to my in-
vestigation were drawn about this
case.

The Irishmen did not bear confine-
ment well, and at the time of my
visit among them many of them were
suffering from tuberculosis in the
camp hospital. They seemed also
peculiarly subject to mental break-
downs. Two devoted Catholic priests,
Father Croft and a Brother Warren,
from a religious house in Belgium,
were doing wonderful work among
these prisoners.

The sending out of the prisoners of
war to work throughout Germany has
had one very evil effect. It has made
it to the financial advantage of certain
farmers and manufacturers to have
the war continued. The Prussian land
owners or Junkers obtain four or five
times as much for their agricultural
products as they did before the war
and have the work on their farms per-
formed by prisoners of war to whom
they are required to pay only six cents

a day. When the Tageblatt called
attention to this it was suppressed for
several days.

Capt. Fryatt's Case
At many of these so-called working
camps our inspectors were refused
admission on the ground that they
might learn trade or war secrets.
They succeeded, however, in having
the men sent outside in order that
they might inspect them and hear
their complaints. There were in Ger-
many about one hundred central
camps and perhaps 10,000 or more so-
called working camps in summer time
throughout the country. Some of the
British prisoners were put to work on
the sewage farm of Berlin, but we
succeeded in getting them sent back to
their parent camp.

The prisoners of war were often
accused of various breaches of dis-
cipline and crimes. Members of the
embassy would attend these trials and
we endeavored to see that the pris-
oners were properly represented. But
the Germans often refused us an
opportunity to see the prisoners before
their trial, or even before their execu-
tion. The case of Captain Fryatt is
in point.

Captain Fryatt, who commanded a
British merchant ship, was captured
and taken to the civilian camp at
Ruhleben. In searching him the Ger-
mans asserted that he wore a watch
presented to him for an attempt to
ram a German submarine. They,
therefore, took Fryatt from the Ruh-
leben camp and sent him to Bruges
for trial. When I heard of this I im-
mediately sent two formal notes to
the German Foreign Office, demanding
the right to see Fryatt and his coun-
sel to represent him and inquiring
what sort of counsel would be per-
mitted to attend the trial and asking
for postponement of the trial until
these matters could be arranged. The
German Foreign Office had informed
me that they had backed up these re-
quests, and I believe them; but the
answer of the German Admiralty to
my notes was to cause the trial to
proceed the morning after the day on
which my notes were delivered, and to
shoot Fryatt before noon of the same
day.

As to the evidence regarding the
watch, the British Foreign Office
learned that when captured Captain
Fryatt had neither a watch nor any
letter to indicate that he had tried to
ram a submarine.

This cruel and high-handed outrage
caused great indignation in England
and even in certain circles in Ger-
many, and the manner in which my
request was treated was certainly a
direct insult to the country which I
represented. In conversation with me
Zimmermann and the Chancellor and
von Jagow all expressed the greatest
regret over this incident, which shows
how little control the civilian branch
of the government has over the mili-
tary in time of war. Later on, when
similar charges were made against
another British sea captain, the
Foreign Office—I think through the
influence of the emperor—was able to
prevent a recurrence of the Fryatt
outrage.

Prisoners Will Hate Germany
As I have said, many of the camp
commanders in Germany were men,
excellent and efficient and kind-
hearted, who did what they could
for the prisoners. It is a pity that
these men should bear the odium
which attaches to Germany because
of the general bad treatment of
prisoners of war in the first days of
the war and because certain com-
manders of prison camps were not
fitted for their positions.

The commander at the camp at
Wittenberg was replaced, but the
Germans have never acknowledged
that bad conditions had existed in
that camp. Shortly before we left
Germany the War Department seem-
ed to gain more control of the
prisoners-of-war situation, and on
our representations at least one
camp commander was permanently
relieved. If examples had been
made early in the war of the camp
commanders who were not fit for
their places and of those who had
in any way mistreated prisoners of
war, the German people as a whole
would not have had to bear the
burden of this odium. The many
prisoners will return to their homes
with a deep and bitter hatred of all
things German.

The British government took a
great interest in the British pris-
oners in Germany. Nothing was om-
itted, and every suggestion made by
me was immediately acted on, while
many most valuable hints were
given me from London as to pris-
oners' affairs. Their Majesties, the
Kings and Queen, showed a deep
personal concern in the welfare of
the unfortunate British in German
hands, and this concern never flag-
ged during the period of my stay in
Berlin. Lord Robert Cecil and Lord
Newton were continually working
for the benefit of British prisoners.

At a time when the British pris-
oners were without proper cloth-
ing, overcoats and the like, the Brit-

ish government sent me uniforms,
overcoats and so on, and I hired a
warehouse in Berlin as a distribut-
ing point, but after some months
the German authorities refused to
allow me to continue this method of
distribution on the ground that it
was the duty of Germany to provide
the prisoners with clothes. But
Germany was not performing this
duty and the British prisoners had
to suffer because of this German
official woodenheadedness.

In the spring of 1918, quite
characteristically, the Germans broke
their "treaty" concerning visits to
prisoners and refused to permit us
to speak to prisoners out of hearing.
Von Jagow told me that this was be-
cause of the trouble made among
Russian prisoners by the visits of
Madame Sazonov, but this had no-
thing to do with the arrangement be-
tween Great Britain and Germany.

I think that the Germans suspect-
ed that I had learned from fellow
prisoners of the cruel and unneces-
sary shooting of two Irish prisoners
at Limburg. It was not from pris-
oners, however, that I obtained this
information, but from Germans who
wrote to me.

In addition to the English and
Japanese, I had the protection of the
Serbian and Rumanian subjects and
the protection of the interests of a
very small country, the Republic of
San Marino. Soon after the Serbians
and Rumanians appeared in the
prison camps of Germany we made
reports on the condition and treat-
ment of these prisoners, as well as
reports concerning the British.

I was able to converse with some
Serbians in the first days of the war
in their native tongue, which,
curiously enough, was Spanish. Im-
mediately after the persecution of
the Jews in Spain by Ferdinand and
Isabella, and other kings a number
of Spanish Jews immigrated to
Serbia, where they have remained
ever since, keeping their old customs
and speaking the old Spanish of the
time of Cervantes.

The German authorities, in the
most petty manner, often concealed
from me the presence of British pris-
oners, especially civilians, in prison
camps. For a long time I was not
informed of the presence of British
civilians in Sennelager, and it was
only by paying a surprise visit by
motor to the camp at Brandenburg
that I discovered a few British, the
crew of a trawler, there. It was
on information contained in an
anonymous letter, evidently from
the wife of some German officer,
that I visited Brandenburg, where
the crew of the trawler, deprived of
money, were without any of the little
comforts or packages that mitigate
life in a German prison camp.

(To Be Continued)

Your Lad, And My Lad

Down toward the deep blue water,
marching to throb of drum,
From city street and country lane the
lines of khaki come:
The rumbling guns, the sturdy tread,
are full of grim appeal,
While rays of western sunshine flash
back from burnished steel.
With eager eyes and cheeks aflame
the serried ranks advance;
And your dear lad, and my dear lad,
are on their way to France.

A sob clings choking in the throat, as
file on file sweep by,
Between those cheering multitudes,
to where the great ships lie:
The batteries halt, the columns wheel,
to clear-toned bugle call.
With shoulders squared and faces
front they stand a khaki wall.
Tears shine on every watcher's cheek,
Love speaks in every glance;
For your dear lad, and my dear lad,
are on their way to France.

Before them, through a mist of years,
in soldier buff or blue,
Brave comrades from a thousand fields
watch now in proud review;
The same old flag, the same old
Faith—the Freedom of the
World—
Spells Duty in those flapping folds
above long ranks unfurled.
Strong are the hearts which bear
along Democracy's advance.
As your dear lad, and my dear lad,
go on their way to France.

The word rings out: a million feet
tramp forward on the road,
Along that path of sacrifice o'er which
their fathers strode.
With eager eyes and cheeks aflame,
cheers or smiling lips,
These fighting men of '17 move onward
to their ships.
Nor even love may hold them back,
or halt that stern advance.
As your dear lad, and my dear lad, go
on their way to France.

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"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the
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F. DAVIS, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.
"I object to what are called patent medicines,
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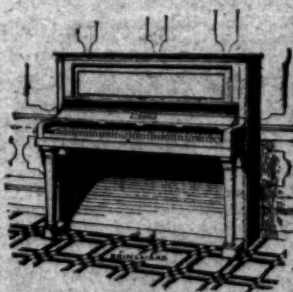
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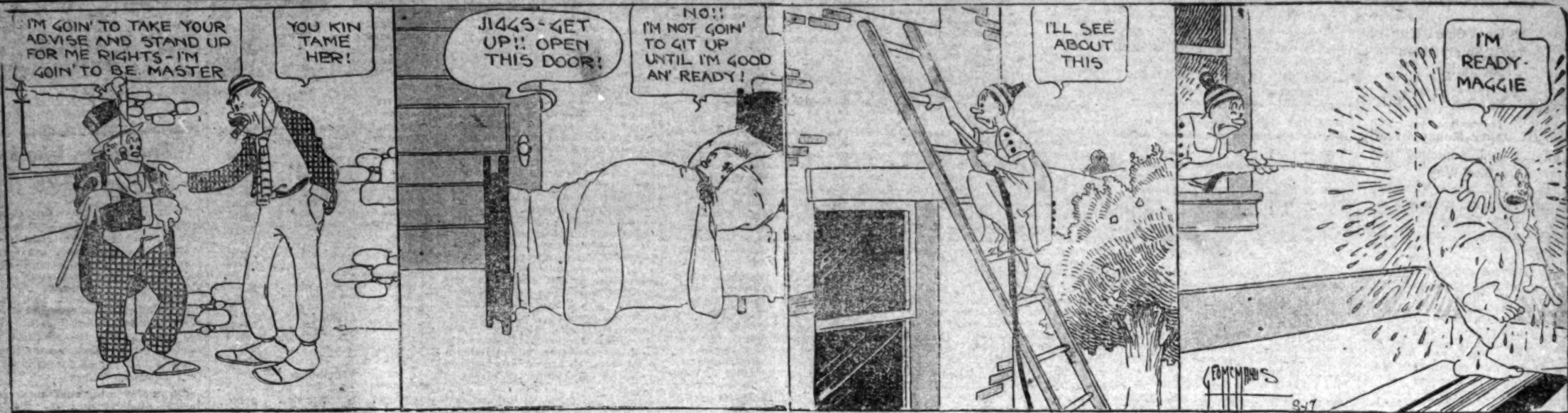
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Famous German American Banker

(Continued from Page 4)

theless a fact that it was Germany who first declared war. Fighting Forces Compared. Perhaps it would have come even if not declared by Germany, but in that "perhaps" lies a fearful burden of responsibility.

You speak of the vast "Austro-German inferiority" in fighting men as compared to France and Russia, which you had to counteract by rapidly and initiative of proceeding.

could not for many months be included in the reckoning, in consequence of the huge distances separating them from the scene of action.

Secondly, you had the enormous advantage of strategic railroads, which the Russians lacked.

Thirdly, you and the Austrians occupying contiguous territory and holding the inner lines were able to move your troops from east to west, and vice versa, as occasion demanded, while the Russians and French were separated and had to fight on the outer lines; and

Fourthly, every one knows that in modern warfare far less depends on the number of men than on preparation, leadership and ammunition.

Advantage Was All Germany's

And that in these respects the Russians certainly, and at the outset also the French, labored under a

"vast inferiority" is not open to question.

It cannot be admitted therefore that the fact of the Russian mobilisation made it a necessity for you to precipitate war, especially on the very day when Austria who was in a far more exposed position than you, declared herself ready at last, notwithstanding the Russian mobilisation, to enter into direct diplomatic discussion with Russia.

On the 30th and 31st of July, respectively, Sir Edward Grey telegraphed as follows to the English ambassador in Berlin for transmission to the Imperial Chancellor:

"...you should speak to the Chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that one way of maintaining good relations with England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe. If we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object his Majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good will."

"And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis and Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the Powers that has been possible hitherto."

"I said to the German ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go to the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it, his Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; otherwise, I told the German Ambassador, that if France became involved we should be drawn in."

German Rushed Into War

Is this the language of one seeking a quarrel? Why did not Germany act upon the suggestions put forth so urgently, ringing so manifestly true and bearing so evidently

the stamp of good faith? Why was the calamity of war thrust upon the world in such hot haste, that you did not even previously inform, far less consult, your then allies, the Italians, in spite of the provisions of the Triple Alliance?

Is it not proved by declarations of Giotelli—certainly no enemy to Germany—before the Italian parliament some six months back, that Austria wanted to make war as much as two years ago? I know sufficient of the sentiment prevailing in England and France before the war, as well as of the tendencies of the political leaders and other leading men in those countries, to be absolutely positive that, apart from a few individuals given to noisemaking, but not possessing weight or real influence, neither France nor England wanted war.

On the other hand, I agree with you in believing that the Pan-Slavist party in Russia did plan to bring on war. However, they did not want it yet and it is altogether doubtful whether they would have succeeded in their design had they been met by a firm, wise and conciliatory policy on the part of Germany and Austria.

Not Equals of Germans As Soldiers

These opponents (the Russians), by themselves, as results thus far have shown, and a seemed evident in advance to sober observers, you need never to have considered as your peers in a military sense.

Rather than take the awful responsibility of initiating war, and thus uniting England, France and Russia wholeheartedly against you, you could well have afforded, in calm confidence in your superior efficiency and preparation, to take the lesser risk of letting the Russians come on whenever, in fatuous arrogance, they might have believed themselves strong enough to tackle you and Austria.

In an offensive war, undertaken by Russia, France would have joined, if at all, only half-heartedly, and with her public opinion strongly divided. No English Government, however jingo-militarist, could have obtained the sanction of parliament to take part in such a war. Your ally, Italy, would in that case not have forsaken you. Public opinion and moral support of the neutral nations would have been strongly with you. You would, presumably, under such circumstances, have given the Russians a bad beating, and the world in general would have rejoiced exceedingly at the aggressor's discomfiture.

German Propaganda Warlike

That the large majority of the people of Germany did not want war, I do not doubt, although (as was not the case in England and France) there has been in existence in your country for years a rather alarmingly active and influential party whose open aim was war, and particularly a reckoning with England.

Many of your intellectuals, and

particularly many of the teachers of your youth, had come to preach the deification of sheer might. They proclaimed with fanatical arrogance the doctrine that the German nation being the chosen people, superior to all others, was therefore not only permitted, but, indeed, called upon, to impose the blessings of its civilization and "Kultur" upon other countries, by force if necessary, and to help itself to such of their possessions as it deemed necessary for the fulfillment of its destiny.

I believe it is not too much to say that that doctrine and the spirit which bred it are very much akin, in their intolerance, self-righteous assumption of a world-improving mission, lack of understanding of and contemptuous disallowance for the differing viewpoints, qualities and methods of others, to the doctrines and the spirit that lay at the bottom of the religious wars throughout the long and evil years when Catholics and Protestants killed one another and wrought appalling bloodshed, destruction and ruin, for the purpose of conferring upon their respective countries the blessings of "the true religion."

German Liberals Anti-Jingo

Liberal press organs and calm-thinking men in Germany frequently before the war expressed their disapproval of, and misgivings at such preachings and the tendencies and agitation of the jingo party, though naturally you now all stand together and have put aside for the time being the party differences and conflicting opinions and points of view which prevailed prior to the war.

I agree with you in believing notwithstanding the machinations of the war party, that the Kaiser and the Chancellor, up to a certain fatal moment, when they yielded their judgments to others, meant, bona fide to preserve peace. I am quite persuaded as well that the mass of the German people did not want war and are entirely honest in their unanimous belief that Germany is not responsible for the war, although, unfortunately, the facts prove the contrary.

It is conceivable that you might have been justified in coming forward boldly and straightforwardly and saying to the triple entente: "We are 70,000,000 strong; we have demonstrated to the world our capabilities in every department of human endeavor and human achievement. We require (or, at least, our people believe, rightly or wrongly, that we require) wider territorial scope for our national development than we possess in our own country and in our colonies. We require, too, an assurance of greater security as to the conditions of our national existence."

Pre-empted Best Part Of World

"You have pre-empted the best part of the world. It is far more than you require. Either see that an appropriate provision is made for us, or, failing that, give us a free hand to conclude mutually agreeable arrangements with Belgium, Portugal or Holland with respect to their over-sea possessions. "You will then find us ready to conclude an understanding with you, in order to insure peace and to make an end, at least, to these continually recurring alarms of war, which are wearing out the nerves and the purse of the whole world. To this end let us call a conference. Meanwhile, no

one is to increase the armaments they at present possess, let alone mobilise. But if you are not willing to give us a fair show peaceably, then we warn you look out for trouble."

In my opinion, such a warning would no have had to be translated into action, for in due course things were bound to come your way by the very force of cause and effect. With a little skill and tact and insight (which traits, as you will probably admit, have hardly been outstanding features of German diplomacy since Bismarck), together with a little patience, everything you could reasonably ask would have

been yours in the course of the next ten or fifteen years.

Case Would Have Been Different

But if the triple entente had met a request in the nature of the foregoing with a "non possumus" or had made no reasonably acceptable offer, and you, after final warning, had resorted to the arbitrament of war, your case would have worn a very different aspect from the present one. Many unprejudiced men among neutral people would have looked upon your viewpoints and conduct as not devoid of justification, instead of turning away with disgust from the

(Continued on Page 5)

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The Committee beg to announce that the LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS to the "OUR DAY" FUND will close TOMORROW night. The amount already received is approximately £7,200.

HON. CAMPBELL HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

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GERMANY NEAR CRISIS OVER GROWING DEBT

Staked All On A Short War And
Counted Solely Upon
Indemnities

STATES BEARING BURDEN
Issue Of Paper Money Greatly
Inflated And Municipalities
In Bad Way

By Jackson C. Welliver
(New York Sun)

London, September 15.—It has been possible recently to get access to considerable accurate information concerning financial conditions in Germany. As is well known, Germany entered the war with a thoroughly predigested scheme for handling both its economics and its finances. The scheme undoubtedly would have worked magnificently if the war had been a success instead of a failure.

In other words, the German Government began many years ago by piling up supplies and organizing the machinery for war. For much the greater part it paid for these as they were produced. So Germany had the material for making war warehoused when war started.

It was expected that the war would last possibly six months. There were supplies on hand substantially to take care of such a conflict. At the end of six months France was to owe a vast indemnity to Germany, Russia would owe another, Belgium would be in German possession or under the necessity of paying further immense indemnities.

Therefore Germany made no preliminary arrangements for paying the cost of the war out of current revenue. The German plan was to borrow money as it might be needed during the continuance of the war and after war pay it back from the indemnities. How deliberately this scheme was framed and organized may be judged from the fact that the war was sprung precisely at the time when the crop of 1914 in Germany and Austria-Hungary was ready for the harvest.

Break Down Is Inevitable
At the end of three years of war Germany confronts a fearful financial situation simply because German foreign debt could not be expected to compensate the situation that has arisen. There would have been no war if Berlin and Vienna had realized that it meant three years of such war, possibly five.

While it is true that Great Britain had no vast resources of war materials, prepared in advance she also had no tragically erroneous economic and financial scheme destined to such a breakdown as has been experienced in Germany. The intricacy of the German scheme, the almost absolute confidence that German statesmanship reposed in it, makes the breakdown the more serious because no insurance had been provided against the possibility of the disaster which has come.

Germany has been unable to borrow any considerable sums from outside or to import any important proportion of the requirements. The country has been compelled to live within itself, to borrow from itself and to pay interest on a considerable part of its debt by new borrowings from time to time. Thus the apex of the financial pyramid on which the entire structure rests grows proportionately smaller under the weight that must be borne.

Government loan bureaus were established to advance credit. As the war lengthened and the need of further advances to pay off older commitments increase those loan bureaus contributed to make the situation constantly worse because it was necessary progressively to inflate the currency in order to give them something to loan. Thus inflation has gone further and done a more dangerous work in Germany than anywhere else.

Disinfection Has Resulted
Over against the tendency of inflation to increase all prices have been placed the rigorous efforts of the Government arbitrarily to hold prices down by regulation. This has not been successful except in a dubious degree, but it has brought about conditions in which the poor people are disaffected because they see the well to do classes able to enjoy more than their share of the necessities of life.

The various loan bureaus, of which at the most recent report there were ninety-nine, have loaned extensively to the cities and the States of the empire because these were unable to raise sufficient revenue from taxation to carry on their operations. At the end of 1915 the bureaus had loaned a total of \$15,000,000. This, of course, is an aggregate of all business done during the first two and a half years of the war, the amount outstanding in loans at the close of 1916 not being nearly so large. But during 1916 alone the great bureaus in Berlin issued loans aggregating nearly \$75,000,000, while the provincial bureaus lent enough more to bring this total to nearly \$100,000,000.

These loan bureaus have the privilege of emitting notes for circulation, and at the close of 1916 no less than \$90,000,000 of these had been printed and passed over the counters. The extent to which this kind of paper has taken the place of other money is indicated by the fact that more than half of this immense total was in one, two and five mark notes, and all the rest in notes of 20 to 50 marks.

In other words the entire popular currency of the country was simply the product of the printing press, based on the general credit of a borrowing community that had been encouraged by every possible device to borrow just as much as possible and to pyramid its borrowings in a ruinous degree.

Municipalities In Bad Way
When casual analysis of the finances of different warring countries are employed to make it appear that Germany has been standing the strain remarkably well it is desirable to know just exactly what Germany has

been doing. Practically all the German cities are in a bad way financially. A statement of German imperial finances placed alongside a statement of the United Kingdom's finances could be considered to indicate that Germany had done a good deal better financially than Great Britain, but this is as far from the truth as the nadir from the zenith.

Most or all of the German Federal States have been compelled to borrow stupendous amounts which do not enter into the statement of imperial finances, but which have been spent in various ways carrying the war burden, which in Britain is concentrated in the general Government. Likewise the German cities are compelled to do many things that in Britain would be done from the kingdom's revenues and which would appear in its balance sheet.

For example, in Great Britain the families of soldiers are paid separation allowances and other forms of relief. The total of this is an immense sum. In Germany these same charges are paid by the States or cities, which theoretically are entitled to a drawback of about 50 per cent from the imperial revenue.

Six months ago a trustworthy German financial authority calculated that the Prussian municipalities alone had spent \$25,000,000 on behalf of the empire's war activities which they were theoretically entitled to get back. But they are not getting it back because the Central Government is not able to meet the demands. It must be remembered that this \$25,000,000 represents only the 50 per cent that they were entitled to get back from the general Government; therefore the total expenditure of German cities on account of the war amounts to \$125,000,000.

Making The States Pay
Practically all of this under the British system would appear as expenditures of the Central Government. The organization of this system by which what are really war expenditures are unloaded on the States and cities is a perfect illustration of the skillful methods by which the Prussian military party has planned to make Germany pay for Prussian military ambitions out of local revenues and local taxation.

The revenues of the German Government under the imperial Constitution are sharply limited. Income and inheritance taxes, for example, are the preserve of the States, while the Federal Government has exclusive control of customs duties. For obvious reasons customs duties have been decidedly unimportant during the war and under blockade conditions. The States have most jealously guarded their privilege of income taxes, which have been raised something like 40 per cent during the war. Even before the war the Federal States were expending about \$1,000,000,000 annually which was raised by various forms of taxation.

How Germany will reorganise its finances after the war is a fearful problem. The States will be deep in debt and so will the cities. For the Federal Government to take away from the local administrations any part of the power of income tax and other taxation privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution would require a reorganization of that instrument. The local administrations have small ambition to increase their troubles by heavy contributions to liquidate debts which the war will represent. In order to meet interest on the imperial debt alone the Berlin Government will have to raise an additional \$2,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 of revenue annually, and unless the Central Government can encroach on some taxation preserves now sacred to the States and cities it is not at all apparent how the thing is to be done.

The controversies between central and local governments will become more acute than ever. Whether the empire can be held together at all in such circumstances and in view of the fact that Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony and some of the other States are already in an extremely bad frame of mind, must be regarded as uncertain.

Famous German American Banker

(Continued from Page 7)

sophistries of your writers, who seek to demonstrate that you poor innocent lambs were fallen upon in order to be dragged to the slaughter-house. As a matter of fact, however, it is my belief that such a declaration delivered by you to the triple entente, firm and determined in spirit and meaning, but friendly and persuasive in language, would have led not to war, but to a lasting understanding.

To sum up:
(1) Until ten years ago, England's relations with you were good—indeed more than good, as is shown, for instance, by thecession of Heligoland.

Aroused England's Suspicion
If, as you assert, hate and envy and ill-will, because of Germany's phenomenal development, and of her increasing strength and push as a competitor in the markets of the world, had been the moving force in shaping England's attitude toward you, the motive for hostile conduct would have existed at that time just as at present.

As a matter of fact, England's sentiment toward Germany changed only with your aggressive program of naval construction, and as a consequence of the manifestation in word, in writing and in deed, of certain alarming and menacing tendencies, to which, it is true, more significance and importance probably were attached abroad than in Germany itself—more, perhaps, than they deserved.

That program England came to consider, naturally, as directed mainly against herself as a serious menace to her most vital interests and to the conditions of her very existence.

Would not Germany have become uneasy had Russia suddenly announced a policy of concentrating an enormous fleet in the Baltic? (The parallel, though, is far from perfect, in that for you, sea power is not

nearly as vital an element as it is and must be for England.)

Entente Forced on England
Your naval policy, together with the arguments which the German government's spokesmen adduced for it, and the above-mentioned manifestations and agitations, caused very serious and lasting apprehensions in England. They gradually drove her to the entente with France, and through it, unfortunately perhaps, but necessarily, also with Russia, though not as an offensive but as a defensive measure.

Let me say in parenthesis, that I have always felt inclined to doubt the wisdom of this grouping, in the interest of England and France and of the peace of the world, however comprehensible and natural it was under the circumstances. Likewise, I have always doubted the wisdom of the creation of your enormous fleet. A view which was shared by some of your best political thinkers and which results seem to justify.

2. The direct cause of the war lay in the fixed idea of "which Austria" was possessed, since Aehrenthal's laurels, that she could and ought to adopt a "dashing" policy. There is nothing more dangerous than foolish and reckless daring of feebleness, when, as happens at times, it is suddenly seized with a mania for heroics.

Austria Blind to Outcome
In fact, as I gleaned from a letter received here a few days before the outbreak of the war and originating from a particularly authoritative source in Vienna, Austria entirely failed to realize the portentous significance and the inevitable consequences of her unheard of ultimatum to Serbia.

She believed that she would be left undisturbed to play the conqueror at the expense of that poor little country. Unfortunately, Germany did not see fit to put a stop to that extremely dangerous playing with fire. On the contrary, the German ambassador in Vienna seems actively to have encouraged it.

When finally the crisis had come, with all its terrible meaning, Austria's nerves at the very last moment began to give way. She wavered in the face of a world catastrophe.

But your junkers and other lingoists neither wavered nor hesitated. They saw in their grasp the opportunity for many years and they were not minded to let it escape them. They considered the moment peculiarly propitious because of the internal preoccupations of England and France.

Germany Swept Off Its Feet
And they succeeded in sweeping the German government off its feet as well as the sober and sensible thinking majority of the German people. They succeeded in rushing your government and people into a belief that the Russian mobilization signified a menace dangerous to Germany's very existence, and that every day of delay in meeting that danger might mean disastrous consequences.

This was not the first time that an attempt had been made by that party to bring the Kaiser and his people suddenly face to face with a situation which they meant should spell war—a war which they felt certain would end in a quick and decisive German victory. Of at least one flagrant example of such maneuvering I have personal knowledge.

That the jingo party, against what I believe to have been the tendencies of the Kaiser's and the Chancellor's policies, thus succeeded at last in their fateful and atrocious design, although the manifest interests and, doubtless, the inclination of the masses of your people were for the maintenance of peace, is explainable only by the Germans' amazing lack of understanding for the deeper qualities, sentiments, ideal modes of thought and characteristics of other nations as distinguished from their outward peculiarities, methods and habits.

Failure To Understand Amazing
This lack of understanding, doubtless amazing in a people so intelligent and instructed and so successful in its commercial dealings with the rest of the world, is strikingly exemplified in your complete misjudgment as to the cohesive power of the British Empire and as to the loyalty of its component parts and subject races; by your gross underestimate of France and by your general miscalculation as to how the peoples challenged by you would react to the supreme test of war.

That Austria and Russia, through their mobilizations and other measures originating from a mixture of bluff and fear, managed to get each other into an utterly unseemly state of nerves is entirely comprehensible. They did not trust each other, and above all, they did not trust themselves, their own strength and preparedness.

But Germany, in the knowledge of her powerful moral and military superiority, and of her incomparable war machine, perfect and ready in every detail, could have, and should have, dominated the confusion and danger of the situation with the sanest and self-confident born of strength, instead of allowing herself to be swept along by the sinister currents leading to an ocean of blood.

Forfeited Splendid Opportunity
And if Germany, with trembling Europe hanging on her words, had proclaimed boldly, "There shall be peace," and thus by her veto had saved the world from the curse of this war, she would not only have done a splendidly meritorious deed, unequalled in the world's history, which would have brought her immortal fame and would have been greeted by the joyous acclamations of all peoples, but she would have gained by that very act the uncontested leadership among the nations. From their gratitude for being saved from the nightmare of war's menace she would readily have obtained (as intimated by Sir Edward Grey in his telegram) compliance with any reasonable demand she might have put forward for the extension of the scope of her development and influence.

4. Once the entente existed it seems to me so obvious that Britain in an aggressive war waged by Germany and Austria against France and Russia was bound to throw its lot with the latter country, that I was quite unable, at the time, to

understand Germany's outburst of surprise and fury against England. Alliance or entente, call it what you will—had England backed out in that crisis it would have been a miserable breach of faith on her part, by which she would have forfeited her place in the world's respect and which would have been bitterly resented by her former friends and left her completely isolated, henceforth.

Germany Aroused Suspicion
Moreover, apart from all moral obligations and the compelling force of political considerations, she could have felt all the less tempted to enter into a separate agreement with Germany at that critical juncture and remain neutral, as the latter at that very moment had demonstrated that she did not consider herself bound by any treaty when military interests seemed to her to make the breach of such treaty advisable.

In the face of Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality, how could England have felt assured that, if an arrangement between the two countries had been effected, it would be respected by Germany, in case at any given moment it might appear as Japanese military aid is concerned, it has been practically limited to action in China, and thus has not to any material degree influenced the European war.

Called Indian Fighters
You call a hideous crime and eternal shame that the English "called to their aid" against you the Japanese and the Indians. As far as Japanese military aid is concerned, it has been practically limited to action in China, and thus has not to any material degree influenced the European war.

And with regard to the relatively inconsiderable number of Indians that England brought over, the simple fact is that these few brigades or divisions form part of the small standing army that she possesses—the very smallest of which is further proof of how little she had contemplated war. In her critical situation, and with her great lack of trained troops, she called in these detachments, which were commanded by English officers.

I feel certain that an unprejudiced judgment can see neither crime nor shame in that act. If there were, you would be no less subject to reproach for accepting the military aid of Turks and Arabs.

5. When a country in so short a time has made such unexampled progress as Germany, and through her own capacity and the favor of fate has achieved so much of wealth, power and well-being for her people, she can well afford to indulge in the luxury of modesty and a conciliatory disposition.

A country thus blessed ought to thank God that all is going so well with her, and should recognize that such brilliant success is bound to produce a certain amount of bristling and jealousy, just as it does in the case of an eminently successful individual.

Ought To Avoid Boasting
While rejoicing in her achievement, she ought carefully to refrain from boasting or flaunting her superiority in the face of the world. While unceasingly continuing to strive and build up, she ought to do so tactfully and with all possible consideration for her less successful neighbors.

She should know how to restrain herself and wisely to keep her ambitions within bounds, to live and let live; to regard without jealousy or envy, possessions which are the heritage of others less efficient than herself, and to leave it to time, slowly but surely, to do its work in rewarding merit and punishing inefficiency and sloth.

Have you thought and acted thus? Have you not, on the contrary, in the justified consciousness of the greater efficiency and more strenuous effort allowed the fact of the great inherited advantages possessed by others to become a thorn in the flesh, and an ever rankling bitter grievance, which dimmed your contentment and soured the joy at your achievements?

Have you not estranged and affronted others less efficient than yourselves—not by success in open competition with them, which I grant was far from pleasing them, but to which in the end they had come to accommodate themselves as to an unavoidable evil—but by the manner and matter of your writing, speaking and acting?

Made Other Nations Fearful
Have you not made such nations

your enemies by thrusting before them aims and visions of the future calculated to arouse in them most serious alarm and apprehension, and thus eventually caused them to unite against you—not, as you—not, as you think, through envy or hate, but through the much more powerful motives of self-preservation and of fear of your aims and intentions?

In this letter, which, I am sorry to say, has assumed formidable proportions, I have tried faithfully to represent to you, as I see them, what are at present the predominant and controlling views and sentiments among the American people. I have met with much the same ideas among the great majority of neutrals with whom I have discussed the subject—neutrals from many countries whom I have met here in the last six months.

If I have expressed myself freely, possibly in some respects even bluntly, I hope you will make allowance for the honest and deep anger and grief that move me when I see how, through a needless war wantonly started, Germany and England—France, the three countries of Europe whom the world most needs, the three races from whom humanity has most to expect, are engaged in tearing each other to pieces in senseless fury.

I have welcomed with hope certain signs in the last few weeks which seem to indicate that more moderate, fairer and calmer sentiments, a more correct understanding, and a more far-sighted view are beginning to get a foothold in certain circles in Germany.

Germany Has Proved Her Power
You have so incontestably vindicated the prowess of your arms and so impressively demonstrated the power, courage, self-sacrificing patriotism and high ability of your nation that no possible suspicion can attach to you of yielding under compulsion should you rise to the moral heroism of taking the first step toward dispelling the dreadful misery which weights upon Europe through this appalling war.

What is done. History will adjudge the guilt. It was you who spoke the fatal word that meant war. Will it now be you to first speak the redeeming word that shall bring hope of peace?

Whether such a word from you a word, not of victorious peace, but of righteous peace, a word of human feeling and of political moderation, of conciliation, awe, and of atonement where due—would now be listened to by your opponents, in view of their bitterness at your actions and their mistrust of your intentions, and would actually bring peace, I do not know.

But of this I am sure: that such a step would be welcomed with gratitude, gladness and sympathy by all at least of the non-combatant nations, and that it would be set down as a moral asset for you in the ledger both of history and of contemporary opinion. Nor can I doubt that, even regarded merely from the point of view of politics, it would be wise, well-judged and timely.

Yours sincerely
(Sgd.) Y.
[Note: To this letter a short note merely of acknowledgment was received, containing the intimation that, in view of the wide divergence of views between the writer and the recipient, no useful purpose could be served by continuing the correspondence.]

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on October 23, 1917.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 16-20
Pork	" 25-30
Yeast	" 25-30

Fish	
Bream	per lb. 14-16
Cod	" 14-16
Mandarin	" 25-30
Maackerel	" 25-30
Pomfret	" 25-30
Salmon	" 18-20
Samol	" none
Soles	" 16-18
Whitebait	" none

Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each 2.50-3.00
Duck	" 40-70
Eggs	per doz. 18-20
Fowl	per lb. 18-20
Geese	each 60-1.00
Hare	" 30-35
Partridge	" none
Pheasant	" 50-60
Pigeons	" 15-18

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Plover	" none
Quail	" 14-16
Snipe	" 12-14
Turkey	per lb. 35-40
Teal	" 18-20
Wild Duck	" 35-40
Wild Geese	" none
Woodcock	" 50-60
Wild Pigeons	" 10-12

Fruit	
Apples	per lb. 10-14
Apricots	" none
Bananas	" 5-6
Cherries	" none
Cocoanuts	each 15-18
Chestnuts	per lb. 8-10
Figs	per doz. 8-5
Grapes	per lb. 14-16
Lemons	each 6-7
Lichees	" none
Mangoes	each none
Mangosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 5-6
Peaches	" 16-20
Persimmons	" 6-8
Pineapples	per lb. none
Pumpkins	each none
Pineapples	per lb. 10-12
Pears	per lb. 8-14
Strawberries	" none
Walnuts	" 10-12

Vegetables	
Artichokes	per lb. 3-4
Asparagus	per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Broad Beans	" 6-8
Beetroot	per bunch 1-3
Cabbage	each 3-4
Celery	per bunch 3-10
Carrots	" 2-3
Cauliflower	each 20-30
Egg Plant	per lb. 6-8
French Beans	" 8-10
Green Corn	each 1-3
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	per lb. 2-3
Potatoes	per pic. 2.00-2.40
Pumpkins	per bunch 3-4
Radishes	per bunch 1-3
Spinach	per lb. 3-4
Tomatoes	" 10-12
Turnips	per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour	
Flour American	per 50 lb. \$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb. 5.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb. 5.20
Rice	per 200 lb. \$7.00

Milk	
Foreign dairies	per bottles 20
Chinese dairies	" 17
Fuel	
House Coal	per ton Tls. 17.50
Store Coal	per ton Tls. 20-50
Firewood	per 60 bundles \$1.00
Wool:	
Barley	144 lb. \$2.80
Bran	" \$1.95
H. KILNER, Chief Inspector.	

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Becoming Physically Fit Proves To Be An Easy Task For All Except Invalids

War Brings To The Fore The Urgent Necessity Of
Every Man Going Into Training Even If Not
Called For Duty Just Now

By James E. Kelly, M. D.

In war time every man should strive to be fit to defend his family, his country and himself. He should be prepared to do his bit in some way. At present the duty is assigned only to the young, but in a few months it may become imperative on all.

The qualities that make a man fit are those present in all physically competent individuals and they can be acquired or increased by all. They are agility, strength and endurance. The majority of men by their occupations and habits have sacrificed woefully their activity and endurance while frequently retaining their strength, which alone is usually of little avail.

To regain agility and endurance sacrificed by sedentary habits while increasing strength remarkably, method is essential. The great majority, including many who consider themselves invalids or semi-invalids, may increase their capacity for physical and mental effort from 25 to 75 per cent. Only those who are afflicted with serious diseased conditions are outside the pale of decided improvement.

There is great encouragement for the elderly. The average age is about 40; if a man lives to 40 his probability of life is twenty-five or thirty years, and after this age his probability decreases, at 50 to twenty-five years, at 65 to eleven or twelve years, at 70 to eight or nine years, at 80 to four or five years.

The occurring ill after middle age are gout, apoplexy, Bright's disease, cancer and pneumonia. Infection rarely kills after 40. Practically longer we live the better are our chances of survival. If the present emergency had never occurred preparedness would mean postponement of death, as all those diseases except cancer are prevented, mitigated, or cured by good health, attainable by persistent effort.

Six Essential Factors

What I am about to lay down as maxims and practices for the restoration of physical fitness, though here intended for such as need to recover elasticity, applies equally to those who glory in the vigor of youth, making it more vigorous still and adding a joy in suppleness never felt before.

The mind must be the great helper. It must be cleared of the fogs of pessimism. It must be trained to realize that improvement can be made. The war spirit can be utilized for bodily reformation. No man who by any possibility may be called upon to take up any of the burdens of the hour should bow his head and say, "Too late." Unless he is absolutely and seriously diseased he can make himself as good as his neighbor.

The method of regaining activity and endurance is simple and after a short time it becomes agreeable. It consists of six essential factors, of which the first is most imperative: perseverance. The others are air, water, exercise, diet and sleep. An hour by hour allotment of every hour conscientiously adhered to makes this method easy.

In all things possible perseverance appeals success. It is composed of imagination, will and judgment. The last mentioned gives the answer to the crucial question, "Is it worth while?" Thus in every well balanced mind perseverance is established and the end attained.

Air is indispensable for every modification of our tissues as well as for every mental and physical action, and is essential in sickness and in health, and cannot be overestimated.

The utilization of air is important while essential to health, and is, perhaps, the most governing factor in gaining endurance. Our usual experience is that the first indication of exhaustion is our want of breath or "wind."

This is the result of the lack of capacity of the lungs and rarely the insufficiency of the air carrying power of the blood that is dependent on the quantity of the contained iron, which is only about fifty grains. Every opportunity should be taken to increase our breathing capacity.

In walking we should endeavor to increase the number of steps possible on each breath or respiration. At first twenty may be the limit, but we should persevere until we attain one or two hundred or more.

Each in-draw or inspiration should be preceded by the most complete expiration or out-blow possible, so that the fresh air may reach close to the residual air in the lungs, that is the air which cannot be expelled or breathed out. Those afflicted with moderate bronchitis resulting from ordinary lung troubles or frequently from smoking or other indisposition may derive much advantage from this suggestion.

To move and work, exercise and sleep in the open air with open windows are naturally things desirable. If you breathe more deeply the air you breathe should be the best obtainable. Nature knows her friends, and the organs of man and woman that use and absorb and react to air recognize good air and get the best results from it.

Water is the second essential. It is especially a quintessence of the arch, for its absence would cause collapse. Water is perhaps the most important, and next to air is our most manifest necessity. It forms two-thirds of our weight and more of our magnitude.

It conveys our food material into our tissues and restores it to the outer world. We literally float into and out of existence on water.

An average man (150 pounds) consists of over one hundred pounds of water, and it is easy to realize that the amount consumed daily should at least equal the ordinary daily output by the lungs, skin and kidneys of five or six pints. I have never known an authentic case of water drinking to excess, and in the earlier stages of reconstruction three or four quarts are needed. It should be consumed slowly and, notwithstanding the dicta of some modern authorities, only sparingly at meals, being better before them. The prescribed quantity may be consumed more rapidly before breakfast, as the body has not yet begun its work, and the water in the operation of the skin, kidneys and lungs.

Exercise and self-massage are co-operative, the latter being a beneficial exercise, especially for those whose retrogression is marked, as it is conducive to agility by increasing the joint motions. It is easily mastered. Self-massage is a potent motor of nutrition, the first detector of many physical defects and injuries, and potent in repairing them. It is economical while superior to massage applied by others.

Chamber or preparatory exercises take an infinity of forms and are distinct from those termed applied. I shall confine myself to those that are preparatory to applied actions.

They are twenty-four in number and embrace every muscle and joint. They are taken while standing with little heel support, four each for the head and neck, the trunk, arms and legs, four in bed and four on the floor. Each motion, particularly in the first sixteen, should be energetic and end in a pause of a second or so during which the effort should be sustained. Each movement should be performed five times and more frequently as training progresses, according to the individual's endurance.

The head exercises are (1) backward and forward, (2) ears to shoulders, alternately, (3) chin to shoulders, (4) in a circle passing through the extreme points reached in the former movements. In these exercises the hands should grasp the thighs to keep the shoulders motionless.

The four trunk exercises are similar in direction to those of the head with the hips motionless, at first by pressing the buttocks firmly against a fixed support, as a table, but subsequently unsupported.

The arm exercises, selected from the hundreds of dumbbell exercises, as the most conducive to joint freedom and muscle growth, are best practised with light dumbbells, two or three pounds, preferably Sandows, as these improve the grasp. (1) Swing each arm separately backward and forward in a circle five or more times as far as possible behind the body.

(2) Raise both extended arms close to the ears and sweep them backward by the thighs then horizontally from the shoulders, crossing in front; the hands should be held at the wrists, the arms extended to the points midway between the vertical and horizontal movements. The other arm exercises may be selected at will from the well known dumbbell exercises.

The four selected leg exercises are: (1) The squat dance and its modifications, such as raising and lowering the body on the heels; (2) Striking the buttocks alternately with the bent knees; (3) Kicking the buttocks with the heels; (4) Jumping up and separating the legs while clapping the hands above the head and with another spring bringing the feet together with the hands striking the thighs. The German goose step is excellent if done vigorously.

The leg exercises are most useful to those getting stiff. (1) Lie on the abdomen diagonally with the feet fixed against one end of the foot-board or bar and bring the head and shoulders to the same side, while keeping the pelvis fixed at the center; alternate. (2) Keep the shoulders squarely on the bed and try to turn the legs and abdomen in each direction to reach the bed; reverse.

(3) Crouch on toes, with the forehead on the bed, bringing the head close to the feet and practise the early stages of turning heels over head. (4) Kneels; sit on heels; lie back on bed over heels, if possible, and resume first position; repeat.

These exercises are most advantageous to the most important and least used joints in the body, those of the spine and ribs, more than 120 in number.

Aids To Fitness
The floor exercises are: (1) Lie on the back and resume the erect posture with little or no assistance from arms or otherwise. (2) Rest on hands and toes and kiss the floor. (3) Rest on heels and head and lower body to the floor arching. (4) The dry swim, the greatest of all exercises, but indescribable in detail. Briefly, lie on the back on floor and vigorously perform the movements of the breast stroke as in the water, assuming the sitting posture with each stroke. The arms and legs should move simultaneously up and down, upward in the same direction, the only modification of the wet swim.

Innumerable opportunities for exercise are afforded in daily life at home, in offices, street cars, on stairs

and elsewhere. The utilization of these random opportunities tends remarkably to physical development.

In order to overcome the early developed rigidity of the chest walls, which sadly diminishes the chest expansion, hanging by the hands from a horizontal bar is most effective. Taking breaths, gradually increasing in depth, while suspended quickly increases the vital capacity and the respiratory function.

Many middle aged men lose the capacity of bending their ankles owing to contraction of structures of the back of the leg and calf. This is combated best by the practice of putting the toes on a step or ledge with the knees rigid and the body erect, then with the weight of the body forcing the heel toward the floor or next step below.

Everybody has walked and run from infancy, but few perform those simple exercises properly. If the war should be prolonged the majority of us will be drilled and taught how to stand, a rare accomplishment. The weight should rest very slightly on the heels, the abdomen drawn in, the chin over the position of a breastpin, with the jaw horizontal and the shoulderblades drawn together without stiffly throwing the points of the shoulders back. This position should be maintained as far as compatible with walking.

Rapidity depends on the quickness of the steps and the length of the stride. The former is a personal matter, depending on the "reaction" of the muscles. It decreases with years. The strike may be increased many inches by three expedients not often known: (1) Throw the hip of the advancing limb forward, thus gaining three or four inches, (2) spring from the toes of the posterior foot three or four inches, and (3) draw the body forward with the advanced heel, thus gaining more inches in the stride.

Intelligent practice quickly utilizes these expedients. All three are applicable to the level surface, the first and second are best on descending ground, and the third on ascending surfaces. The distance walked or run daily should be increased at short intervals, with the decrease in training progress, and will be gained quickly.

I mention the applied exercises in the order of their influence on condition or fitness, the factors of which are wind, suppleness, endurance and strength.

Running and walking with or without an impediment, such as a knapsack or Sandows' muscane, can be done from five to twenty-five pounds.

Boxing, which develops all four factors in addition to precision of action, self-defence or self-control, is the best of all exercises. It is a dry swim, develops and educates every muscle and limb every joint.

Swimming, learned in ten minutes, is the best of all exercises. It is agreeable and efficacious for our purpose.

Athletic games, mimic warfare, are valuable; so are baseball, cricket, tennis, and even golf, so solemn and slow, still has done much for the old and the middle aged.

All these contribute to the development of the man mentally and physically. From five to fifteen minutes before dressing for the chamber exercises and an hour or more for the applied exercises, with the utilization of the many chance opportunities afforded an ordinary individual during the day, quickly produce changes in those determined by physical improvement that surprise the subjects and their acquaintances.

Attire is important in reconstruction and physical improvement. The garments should be loose, particularly the collar; light, porous and seasonable; the hat soft to avoid the starvation of the scalp; the shoes light, commodious, with broad soles, particularly at the toe, and neither water-proof nor of patent leather. Suspenders should be used.

Self-massage, so simple, economical and available, is a most efficacious adjunct to those measures. Practised daily or night and morning for ten or fifteen minutes, its effects are remarkable both on efficiency and appearance.

Little need be written on the subject of diet, except to impress the reader with the fact that every ounce of food in excess of the need of the body is injurious and postpones fitness, as well as squandering the resources of the nation. Hence the

aptness of the aphorism "The minimum of necessity gives the maximum of health."

Few, if any, refrain from excessive eating, and a great majority devour from three to ten times more than they need. Were everybody to consume with sufficient balance the distributed the Allies could scoff at the threat of starvation.

The problem "what to eat" is not as important nor so simple as "what not to eat." In my long observation of the effects of the infinity of foods that nature supplies I observed only some twenty-five that I have ranked as markedly detrimental. Many more disagreed with occasional individuals. The list will surprise many, for it includes foods beloved of most people.

I offer it as the result of experience, chemical and pathological effects and the resolve to exclude what was even doubtful. Heresy it may seem, and some will dismiss it as eccentric. That, however, is not my affair. Certain it is that a perfectly sustaining and developing diet can be had without them.

Foods To Avoid
Without further preface they are: Stimulants, sugar, and salt, oatmeal, toast soaked with butter, breakfast cereals, milk and meat together (though good separately), berries and nuts, eggs, veal, pork and "inwards" (liver, kidney, sweetbreads, etc.), tea, coffee, chocolate and meat soups; peas, beans, lentils, potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus and rhubarb. Fastidious appetites may be easily gratified from among the great variety of other viands supplied for our indulgence; innocuous fruits, vegetables, meats and fish.

The quantity of food necessary for the individual depends upon the work accomplished and his digestive power, and is best determined by his weight. Food is needed for the renewal of the chemical forms before it is incorporated by the individual. A recognized authority on food, Dr. Chittenden, demonstrated personally that only one ounce of protein daily can sustain health for a long period.

This is supplied by a very meagre diet. Should this be markedly excessive, as it very generally is, it results in the formation of poisons, the injury of the cleansing organs resulting in many diseases, notably of the kidneys, skin and the body, in many forms popularly known as gout or rheumatism.

The infinity of forms of fuel foods are ultimately converted by digestion into the simplest forms of sugar and fat, and burnt by union with the great volume of oxygen gas conveyed from the lungs by the iron in the blood, less than fifty grains, but perpetually burning day and night. The amount of fuel food necessary may be accurately regulated usually by the personal weight and the thickness of the superficial or skin fat pinched between the fingers and thumb, half of which represents the amount. It cannot be too little on the male body, but females may be more liberally supplied.

A pound a day or more may be dissipated by rigid abstinence and weighing at short intervals will indicate the results. The superabundant fat may be burned off to maintain the temperature of the body, consequently cold, aids the process. The quantity of albuminous food (protein) must be increased, as a surplus is convertible into fat.

When the fat and weight are below the average the treatment must be reversed judiciously. The greatest skeleton I have met was the greatest eater and his weight was increased by reducing the quantity of food. Butter and cream are most useful to obtain an increase of the fat.

As suggestive of form and quantity of diet I shall mention that of an adult of 150 pounds and exceptional health and agility whose food with rare exceptions for many years was: breakfast, a pint of milk, an orange or some other innocuous fruit and a banana blended by a little cream; dinner, a pint of milk, a few slices of bread or cool toast, butter and occasionally a little jam or marmalade; dinner, about four ounces of meat, one or two non-injurious vegetables and perhaps a little bread and butter.

Menacing disturbance of health resigned him to this spare regimen until experience and habit made him prefer it to the most luxurious meals to which he was unwillingly subjected occasionally by the exigencies of society. When such interruptions

occupied he fasted strictly on water the following day.

The most healthy food is frequently rendered indigestible by cooking. The primitive modes, roasting, broiling and boiling, are excellent, but frying is an abomination.

The more simple the food presented to the stomach the more easily it is digested. Thick gravies or sauces and other condiments make digestion more difficult. Digestion even under the most favorable conditions demands a large percentage of our physical resources, perhaps one-fifth or our total expenditure.

Too many of us use sleep as we employ food in excess or gluttonously. The traditional division of the twenty-four hours assigning a third to sleep are ample for the great majority.

The most advantageous posture during sleep is on the abdomen, with the head turned to the left and resting on the margin of a resisting pillow that breathing may not be impeded. Animals appear to take this posture when adaptable to their anatomy.

The gifted Dickens wrote: "Habit makes the man." In our work of reconstruction the dictum is equally true, habits remark the man. Some of those acquired in earlier days must be suppressed, and others absent or neglected must be developed.

Precision is the first essential, and every detail should be performed in the best way and best at fixed hours. All thoughts and actions should be energetic and determined and no vacillation permitted. Voluntary repetition is the great source of habit, and things that primarily are unpleasant soon become tolerable and even agreeable.

The longer the habits of youth have been abandoned the greater is the difficulty of reestablishing them. This can be done only by unflinching will power based upon judgment. Checking every tendency to the injurious habits and avoiding places and companions associated with their indulgence are essential. Age, a barrier to modification of habits, can and must be overcome, and "old dogs" can be taught new tricks.

Here I would mention the refreshing effect of even a few minutes sleep any period during the day. Such is a habit easily acquired and is a wonderful restorative.

Nervousness that makes a man suffer "a thousand deaths in fearing one" is best combated by an artificial recklessness that I have seen established in many instances by the frequent repetition of the phrase, "Oh, the devil may care, don't!" a favorite expression in Ireland that often steeled the utterers against the most "distressing" contingencies.

"Becoming fit" is but a phase of athletic training which should ignore no quality of mind or body. Its success is based on obedience, self-abnegation and devotion. It should be associated with ambition, hope and confidence and conducted in healthy and happy surroundings with congenial and encouraging associates. These with perseverance, and the other essentials of health work miracles and command success at any age.

The popular idea of the time necessary for effective preparation is misleading. An ordinary man between 40 and 60 energetically devoting about one hour daily to physical improvement should attain a condition, to use a familiar but forcible phrase, in which "his own mother would not know him," in three or six months, when he would find himself the proud possessor of long lost symmetry, agility, strength and youth. To maintain indefinitely his desirable state would rarely need the devotion of even one hour daily.

Is it worth while? Emphatically, yes!

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Taipei Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinning left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.
The I.C. s.s. Sulwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.C. s.s. Kiuwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Kingwing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday, Nov. 1.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangshai left Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinshing left Chefoo for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Poochow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Katori Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside wharf today, about 8 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki tomorrow.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. J. H. Bunter, Mrs. A. J. Hagen, Mr. A. Dockrey, Mrs. Chow Ching-wan, and Mr. T. Arata.

Sicawei Weather Report

28.—Overcast or rainy weather in the Yangtze Valley. The barometers have risen in the afternoon in Central China. The weather however was unsettled during the whole and rain recorded at Shanghai from 8.30 p.m. to the night.

29.—Cloudy but improving weather. The barometers have rapidly risen in our regions. N.W. breezes.

Monday, Oct. 29, 1917.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm.	784.70	787.49
Bar. at Centg. inches.	30.11	30.22
Variation mm for 24h	15.64	15.46
Variation mm for 12h	12.86	13.47
Wind—Direction	NW	NW
Wind—Kilom per hour	24	30
Wind—Miles	14.9	18.6
Temperature—Cen	11°4	13°9
Temperature—Fah	52.5	55.4
Humidity	60	63
Nebulosity 5-10	10	7
Rainfall mm	1.3	—
Rainfall inches	0.07	—

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PHONE

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APOLLO THEATRE

THURSDAY, NOV. 1st, FRIDAY, NOV. 2nd, SATURDAY, NOV. 3rd, SUNDAY, NOV. 4th

Mr. L. Mario Rodriguez will present

Mlle. Marie Louise Sterllog

From the

From the

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, PARIS

IN HER FAMOUS

CLASSICAL AND ANTIQUE DANCES

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

IN

"SUNSHINE AND GOLD"

A Pathe Gold Rooster Film.
Our Patrons will remember this clever kiddie in her last film "Shadows and Sunshine" shown at our theatre a short time ago. Few will want to miss her in this her latest study.

PRICES \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00



Baby Marie Osborne, Pathe Star

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$625.5
Chartered	264 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250

Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 3 700
Yangtze	\$205

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
Shanghai Tug (O)	107 s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 20 B.
Kochien	Tls. 35 B.

Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	26s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2 1/2

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Welshland Land	\$9 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50

Cotton Mills	
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 162 1/2
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 93 B.
International	Tls. 82 1/2
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yih	Tls. 15.35
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.90
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90

Industrials	
Bulter Tle	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$85
Green Island	Tls. 7.35 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 75 B.

Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$85
Woods	\$8
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 50
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Domination	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 17 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.65 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Krooswook Java	Tls. 13 1/2
Padang	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Pengkalan Durlan	Tls. 3
Pernyata	Tls. 0.95 B.
Rengah	Tls. 12 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Semawang	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Fahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungai	Tls. 10
Sungai Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.82 1/2
Shah Kalantan	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.60
Walping	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Yanah Merah	Tls. 19 B.
Yebong	Tls. 2 1/2
Yibori	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghe	

Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Catty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shah Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 81 1/2 B.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 200 B.

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separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light Tel. W. 1371.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 29, 1917.

Money And Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 96 1/2 = Tls. 1.04	
@ 72.8 = Mex. \$1.43	
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.475
Shah Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 280	
Bar Silver	41 1/2
Copper Cash	per tael 1786
Buying rate @ 4 = Tls. 5	
exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.88	
Peking Bar	280
Native Interest	12

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	42 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
1 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
6 m.s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$476 1/2
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/
London	Demand 4 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 280 1/2
Paris	T.T. 55 1/2
Paris	Demand 55 1/2
New York	T.T. 95 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 70 1/2
Japan	T.T. 53 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 22 1/2

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m.s. Ctd. 4/2
London	4 m.s. Doey. 4/2 1/2
London	6 m.s. Ctd. 4/2 1/2
London	6 m.s. Doey. 4/2 1/2
Paris	4 m.s. 57 1/2
New York	4 m.s. 99

Customs House Exchange Rates For October	
Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2 1/2	\$3
" 1 @ 575 = France	6.41
" 1 No quotation Marks	\$5.23
" 0.91 @ 99 1/2	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 51 1/2	Yen 2.16
" 1 @ 15	Rubles 3.49
" 1 @ 65 1/2	Roubles 7.31
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
†Nominal.	

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, October 29, 1917.	
Official	
Shanghai Tugs (ord.)	Tls. 21.00
Unofficial	
H'kong and Shah Banks	\$620.00
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 72.50
Telephones	Tls. 32.00
Sumatras	Tls. 75.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.60	
"Gulas 'L' Tls. 7.00	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.05	

London Rubber Market	
Reuter's Service	
London, October 24.—Today's	
rubber prices were:	
Plantation First Latex Crepe:	
Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.	
January to March: 2s. 10 1/2d. Sel.	
Tendency of Market: Quiet.	
Previous Quotation, London, Octo-	
ber 25:—	
Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.	
January to March: Should be 2s.	
10 1/2d. Value.	
Tendency of Market: Dull.	

BAR SILVER	
Reuter's Service	
London, October 26.—Today's	
silver prices were:	
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2d. Higher	
Eastern Exchange: Closed Steady.	
Previous Quotation, London, Octo-	
ber 25:—	
Bar Silver Spot: 41 1/2d. Quiet.	

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We issue Policies in Sterling	
Take advantage of the Ex-	
change.	
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10 Canton Road,	
Shanghai.	

British-America Assurance Co.	
The undersigned, as agents for the	
above company, are prepared to	
grant policies against Fire on For-	
eign and Native Risk at Current	
Rates.	
FRAZAR & CO.	

See Kee Pays 30 Cents Dividend

The seventh annual general meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co., 44 Seachuen Road, Mr. H. O. White presiding. Other directors present were Messrs. C. H. Rutherford and E. Samson, while Mr. William Martin acted as the secretary. In all 5,565 shares were represented.

A dividend of 30 Tael cents was declared, and the election of Mr. E. Samson as a director was confirmed. The chairman in his speech said: "The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, so with your permission we will adopt the usual procedure and take them as read. You will observe that we have this year issued our report in a more comprehensive form as suggested at our last meeting, and trust that the information and accounts contained therein will convince you that our Company is now on a solid basis."

The report and accounts were presented, together with the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, be adopted. That the appointment of Mr. E. Samson as a director be confirmed. That Mr. C. C. Dunman be re-elected a director of the company. That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company at a remuneration of Tls. 150 per annum.

The profits would allow a much bigger dividend than we have proposed but your directors did not come to their decision without giving this matter their most careful and serious consideration. As you are aware, in all companies having only a portion of their estate in bearing, the custom is to charge general expenses proportionately to capital and revenue account. In our case we have charged 25% and 75% to these accounts respectively, although we have barely one half of our estate in bearing. Having laid out all our working capital on the estate, the cost of the upkeep of our non-producing area, etc., is paid out of revenue, which, whilst tending to strengthen our position by improving and developing our estate, leaves us with only a moderate cash balance for distribution. Your directors are of opinion that with trade conditions so disturbed as they are at present, and with the uncertainty of the future, it would not be wise to borrow money to pay a larger dividend than we are entitled to pass this resolution, which will shortly be put to the meeting, it will bring down our fixed assets to a figure corresponding with the capital of the company. The report, before you is given in such full detail that it leaves me very little to tell you.

"Production—our output for the year exceeded the estimate by some 4,530 pounds, and our manager estimates the production for the current year at 120,000 pounds. A slight reduction in the cost of production, which may be considered satisfactory considering the difficulties we have had to contend against, and an unexpected increase of 5% in the rubber war tax. As mentioned in our report the year has been an abnormal wet one. This and occasional interruptions in our labor conditions have been the chief causes of our low weeding account, but for which our cost of production would have been considerably smaller.

"Labor—this remains a very vexed question with us, as also, we understand, with most companies in the Straits Settlements, and it is difficult to know what can be done to improve matters. We are given to understand by our agents, that under the present enactments, there is no system by which any coolie can be bound to his employer. During the year 118 Tamils were engaged at a cost of \$1,380.29 and during the same period 76 were paid off, 83 absconded and 8 died.

"Accounts—turning to these, gentlemen, I do not think there is very much to say. "Sundry Creditors—estate, Tls. 3,673.20. As usual represents coolie wages, etc., and Shanghai Tls. 1,150 directors' and auditors' fees. "Exchange—Last year we opened an exchange reserve account with Tls. 1,000 but I am sorry to say, all, and more than this, has been lost owing to the abnormally high silver value of Shanghai currency against the Straits dollar.

"Development—details here are given very fully, the principal item being weeding and lalang digging. This is larger than it should have been owing to the wet season and labor troubles as previously mentioned.

"Buildings—during the year a new bungalow has been erected on the Kuala Jelai division at a cost of Singapore \$4,400.00, and the coolie lines have been altered to meet with government requirements for Tamil coolies. This cost, of course, has had to be defrayed out of revenue. This year, we are building new factories on both the Factory and Kuala Jelai blocks.

"Plant, machinery and tools—These have been kept in good repair, with a liberal allowance for depreciation. "Sundries—This is considerably higher than it should have been owing to the fact that the safe on the estate was broken open and \$1,620 stolen. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of the police but I regret to say that so far it has not resulted in anything being recovered.

"Rubber in stock and in transit—this has been taken at actual sale prices. Sundry debtors—Tls. 5,467.57. Represents money due by our agents for rubber sold since June 30, unexpired rent and insurance, etc. "General estate matters—Our agents report that the appearance of the estate was generally satisfactory and the trees are showing good growth. The average production last year of nearly 400 pounds of rubber per acre for the 266 acres which were under the knife is a very good result considering the age of the bulk of our trees. Mr. Dunman, writing after his last visit to the estate, states that our field, 1,161 acres which was not tapped last year owing to shortage of labor,

was looking very well, and that the manager expects a good yield from the trees here.

With your permission, Gentlemen, we propose to hold our next annual general meeting in the month of October."

The following resolutions were put forward and passed unanimously: That the report and accounts as presented, together with the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, be adopted. That the appointment of Mr. E. Samson as a director be confirmed. That Mr. C. C. Dunman be re-elected a director of the company. That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company at a remuneration of Tls. 150 per annum.

To pay a dividend of 30 cents per share \$9,000.00 To write off Development a/c 30,172.28 To carry forward 192.58 Tls. 39,364.96



Frederic Shipman presents the

FANTASTICS
TONIGHT
LYCEUM THEATRE

BERT WILES
The Ragtime Xylophonist
ALF. REDHEAD WILSON
Athletic Humorist
IVY ALDOUS
"Whistling Jim" (Song and Dance)
LEONARD NELSON
"I followed her here"
"Mr. Boose"
BILLIE SEATON
"Out of a City of six million people"
"Suzanne," "She's Waiting for you to love her all the time"
"They always pick on me"
"Mississippi"

INTERVAL
NELLIE BLACK AND FERN FRENCH
Songs: "Love's own Kiss," "Until"
Duets: "Somewhere a voice is calling," "Rose of my Heart"
HILDA FELSTEAD
"Oh! the Waltz," "I was only knitting," "Old Chap" and "New Versions of an Old Rhyme"
FRED KEELEY & IVY ALDOUS
In Songs and Eccentric Dances
Fred Keeley in his "Inebriate Dance"
ELSIE BLACK—
The Gypsy Flautist
LEONARD NELSON—
"In these Hard Times"
"Honey-moon waiting for me"
"Every Girl is Doing her Bit."

Prices \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00
Booking at Moutrie's



Nellie Black Alf. Redhead Wilson

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and N. Seachuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

WHERE ALL THE TOWN GOES
Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
A PROGRAM SECOND TO NONE
MARIANI AND COMPANY
Presenting
The Funniest One-Act Comedies
"BILLIARD MATCH"
"ECCENTRIC ACROBATS"
By the Fun-Makers
Brothers Biagetti, Morris and Vincent
"SPANISH DANCE"
By Miss Alexime and Mr. Mariani

Tonight Showing
Episodes 14 and 15 in 4 Parts
Of the Supreme Serial Picture
"The Crimson Stain Mystery"

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hain Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. Capl. Mr. E. Godmez, Mr. B. Pedoni, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. C. H. Tricker.

Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. J. Frost, T. H. Hadley, F. B. Lacey, G. B. Campbell, M. Gstreand.

Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Messrs. J. N. Parker, J. Trevar Smith, and B. D. F. Belth, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Foster and child, Mrs. C. C. Chernavittoff, Mrs. S. A. Smith, and Miss Bath.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Mrs. Barclay, Capt. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Frame, Mrs. McKay, Miss McKay, and Miss Oldfield.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan from Hankow:—Mrs. E. Park and 2 children. From Wuhu:—Mr. A. J. Temlett.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Miss B. Koldstein.

Per M.M. s.s. Australien from Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Bridou and infant, Mrs. and Miss Major, Mr. Elias Mallouk, Mr. Ch.

Cressaty, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee and infant, and Mr. Martin Schiller. From Kobe:—Messrs. Victor Mazroux, Michel, Beyna, Cheong Tai Foo, Wong Sin Fong, and Woo Shan Doo.

Per S.M.S. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Daini:—Mr. and Mrs. Navtanovitch, Mrs. H. Vereschagin, Mrs. G. W. Reede, Misses A. Michnevitch, V. Kabilsh, G. Segal, and S. Paulin, Messrs. T. E. Trueman, D. Whelan, Goondriser, Segal, S. Talrentschiroff, O. Papin, Earney, C. H. Blake, and W. Crowle. From Tsingtau:—Mr. and Mrs. Yaodyvsky, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Reid, Mrs. W. Katz and five children, Messrs. P. E. Fraser, and Z. Kabata.

Per N.P.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mr. R. Mitsuhashi, Mr. and Mrs. Ida and children, Mr. C. Shigeniwa, Mr. and Mrs. K. Takai, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kurokawa, Mr. K. Ide, Mr. U. Nishida, Mr. O. Ohama, Mr. S. Watanabe, Mrs. K. Kamata, Mr. K. Hirao, Miss A. Imal, Mr. S. Shida, Mr. T. Kollima, Mr. C. Isobe, Mr. K. Kobe, Mr. K. Tsuruoka, Mr. M. Tanawa, Mr. S. Awabe, Mr. E. Lathy, Mr. E. W. Stager, Mr. E. A. Strehlnech, Mr. O. Yokohama, Mr. P. B. Critchey, Mrs. Sei, Shimabe, Miss Eise, Strehleek, Mr. H. Steenstro, Mr. G. B. Blothen, Mr. W.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru for Japan:—Messrs. R. Takagi, Y. Koba, and M. Hayashino.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.
The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for October 30th and 31st

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

Episode 9: "WHEN JAIL BIRDS FLY"
Episode 10: "THE HOLE IN THE WALL"
Have you discovered the identity of that man in the film.

"The Masked Stranger?"
We shall also screen:

"FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS" "PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE"
A special for the ladies. Items from the U. S. A.

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE" "CAUGHT IN HIS OWN GAME"
Happenings in Homeland. A bright amusing comedy.

At the Apollo—Always a good show

"The Great Idea"

SHANGHAI IN A LOOKING GLASS

A Variety Entertainment Including an Exhibition of
Local Cinematograph Films

will be given in the
OLYMPIC THEATRE

ON
Saturday, Nov. 10 and Wednesday, Nov. 14

All expenses having been privately subscribed, the
Gross Income from the performances will be devoted to
the British Women's Work Association and
French War Charities respectively.

Prices \$3.00 and \$1.00
Booking at MOUTRIE'S Now Open

TONIGHT AT THE Victoria Theatre

DEBUT

OF THE CELEBRATED
SPANISH ARTISTS

"The Mignons"

The Duet Mignons, Real
Argentine Tango, Gypsy Dances,
Original Spanish Dances, Imita-
tion of Celebrated Composers,
Scotch Dances, Transforma-
tions

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Via	Agents
Oct 30	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Venezuela	Jap. Alexander
Nov 1	1.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Jap. O.S.S.
13	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
19	..	San Francisco			

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 30	10.00	Nagasaki, Moll and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
30	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
3	9.00	Nagasaki & Kobe	Katori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov 3	5.00	Nagasaki, Moll and Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
6	..	Nagasaki, Moll & Kobe	Omura maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
8	..	Moll, Kobe & Osaka	Kawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
9	3.00	Nagasaki	Fushiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
10	..	Nagasaki, Moll & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
11	..	Nagasaki do	Chikugo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 7	5.30	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
9	1.00	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
23	noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 30	A.M.	Poochow	Hean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
30	10.00	Poochow & Canton	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
30	4.00	Ningpo	Chenai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
31	1.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
31	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Nienmaru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov 1	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkien	Br. B.S.	
4	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br. B.S.	
6	..	Hongkong	Cebu	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
8	..	Takao via P'chow & K'long	Kobokumaru	Jap. O.S.S.	
9	..	Hongkong	Chikugo maru	Jap. O.S.S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 31	3.30	Weihaiwei, Canto & T'ien	Fengtien	Br. B.S.	
10	noon	Dairen	Takaki maru	Jap. S.M.B.	
20	..	Chefoo	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
30	D.L.	Swatow, Chefoo & T'ien	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
3	..	Tientsin direct	Hsin Nienmaru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
31	11.00	ntung & Newchwang	Hsin Nienmaru	Br. B.S.	
31	..	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. S.M.A.	
Nov 7	1.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Sinkien	Br. B.S.	
3	noon	Tientsin and P'chow	Esang	Jap. S.M.B.	
3	10.00	Swatow & T'ien	Esang	Jap. S.M.B.	
3	..	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Br. S.M.R.	
4	1.00	Newchwang	Paoting	Br. B.S.	
7	..	Tientsin, Dairen & Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap. O.S.S.	
9	8.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 30	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
30	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
30	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br. B.S.	
30	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B.S.	
31	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
31	M.N.	do	Sungliang	Jap. N.Y.K.	
31	M.N.	do	Ninghsiao	Chi. N.S. Co.	
Nov 1	M.N.	do	Loony	Jap. N.Y.K.	
1	M.N.	do	Wakamatsu	Br. J.M. & Co.	
1	M.N.	do	Kiangyong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
3	M.N.	do	Loony	Br. B.S.	
3	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
3	M.N.	do	Sui	Br. J.M. & Co.	
3	M.N.	do	Tachimaru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
3	M.N.	do	Sankai	Br. B.S.	

P.M.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Code	Time	Agents	Remarks
Oct 23	Vingpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br. B.S.	CNCW	
23	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi. N.S. Co.	NSCW	
23	Hongkong	Sinkien	1816	Br. B.S.	CNCW	
23	Dairen	Sakakimaru	1346	Jap. S.M.R.	SMRW	
23	Japan	Australien	6355	Fr. Cle M. J.	CMW	
23	Japan	Kojun maru	1304	Jap. M.B. K.	MBKW	
23	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap. N.Y.K.	WSW	
23	Japan	Wakamatsu	1455	Jap. V.S. Co.		
23	Japan	Shinyi maru	1334	Jap. V.S. Co.		
23	Hankow	Ninghsiao	232	Chi. N.S. Co.	NSW	
23	Hankow	Sungliang	1572	Br. B.S.	CNCW	
23	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2086	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Time	Agents
Oct 23	Hankow etc.	Kiangfo	1468	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
23	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Yingchow	1892	Br. B.S.	
23	Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	1815	Br. B.S.	
23	Hankow etc.	Takao maru	1786	Jap. N.Y.K.	
23	do	Tungting	1284	Br. B.S.	
23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br. B.S.	
23	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi. N.S. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's. Str. Loongwo tons 3,925 Capt. Finkelstein, will leave on Tuesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkan, will leave on Tuesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's. Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from C. M. Central wharf on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Luanyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, November 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, November 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, November 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, November 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, November 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, November 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's. Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's. Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's. Steamer Anhui, Captain Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports of Sunday, November 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's. Yangtsepooh wharf on Nov. 6, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's. Yangtsepooh wharf on November 9, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty at the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Nagasaki, Puyang, Taitung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers—"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ... Nov. 10	S.S. ECUADOR ... Nov. 17
S.S. ECUADOR ... Dec. 7	S.S. COLOMBIA ... Dec. 15

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers—"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA ... Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA ... Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers, our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

Business and Official Notices



OVERSEAS CLUB

Members are kindly requested to wear their Badges and to display their Flags tomorrow on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
October 30, 1917.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 315.

The following rules governing acceptance of parcels for Sinkiang differ in certain respects from, and now replace, those published in Notification No. 290:

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE.—Parcels to and from Sinkiang are only accepted at Sender's risk. The Postal Administration will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee.

TARIFF.—(a.) Parcels between places in Sinkiang are subject to double rates, i.e., 40 cents for the first kilo and 20 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof.

(b.) Parcels to and from Sinkiang are subject to quadruple rate i.e., 80 cents for the first kilo and 40 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof.

(c.) Parcels between Yunnan and Sinkiang, transmitted via Indo-China are subject to treble rates, i.e., 60 cents for the first kilo and 30 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof, in addition to the special rates for parcels via Indo-China—vide Tariff Notification No. 60, Tariff Remarks, Domestic Places, 10, (c.), 1°.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT.—No parcel may exceed 5 kilos (11 lbs.) in weight nor 30x30x30 centimetres (1x1x1 foot) in dimensions.

ROUTE.—Parcels to and from Sinkiang can only be transmitted via Kansu and may be from four to six months en route, according to circumstances.

PACKING.—Parcels must be securely packed in a manner adequate to the great length of the journey and the trying conditions of overland transport.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner,
B/O Co-Director General.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 27th October, 1917.

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1828 for 250 shares Nos. 63741/63990 in the name of Mr. Tsun Yuen Chong, Shanghai, is declared lost, and if same is not forthcoming by November 30th, 1917, it will be considered null and void, and a new certificate will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Miss Helen Lee Richardson's Memorial Service

There will be a Memorial Service for Miss Helen Lee Richardson, former Principal of McTear School, at Moore Memorial Church, 21 Hankow Road, Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 p.m. Should any friends or students of Miss Richardson wish to make a gift in her honor, it is the desire of the Committee that such gift be in money to be used in the erection of a building in her memory. Such gifts may be made to Miss Tsu Zung-tsu, treasurer of the Alumnae Association, or to Miss Waters, Principal of McTear School. All friends of Miss Richardson are cordially invited to be present.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Saey Tai (Tailor)

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Great Clearance Sale

for Two Weeks only
Commencing on Thursday, Nov. 1st, the whole of Our Stock of this Season's Suitings, Overcoatings and Sundries.

Cash
LESS 30% for ALL GOODS
SAEY TAI,
350/1 Nanking Road.

Telephone No. 3358.

The Cathay Trust, Limited (in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY shares are hereby notified that a second dividend, of Taels 2.00 per share, has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on and after the 1st November, 1917, against production of the Liquidators' Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
J. C. DYER,
Liquidators.

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union

A MEETING
for
WOMEN ONLY
will be held in

UNION CHURCH HALL
On Thursday, November 1st
when an address will be given by

Dr. Margaret Polk
on
"Commercialized Vice"

The chair will be taken at 8.30 p.m.
by
MRS. BILLINGHURST.

KULING ESTATE

Applications for the position as Manager of the above Estate will be considered at the Council Meeting November 14th, 1917.

Applications, stating previous business experience, knowledge of Chinese spoken and written language, knowledge of building and road construction, also reference, should be sent to the Chairman of the Council, Rev. S. H. Little, American Church Mission, HANKOW.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
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The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 265.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/2).

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply to this Railway of the following quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers, viz:—

190,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or other hard wood of similar quality Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Chentangshuang Wharf.

379 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or Hallin or Oregon Pine or other hard wood of similar quality Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Chentangshuang Wharf.

30,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or other hard wood of similar quality Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Pukow Wharf.

1,500 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or other hard wood of similar quality Bridge Ties to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Pukow Wharf.

1,200 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or Hallin or Oregon Pine or other hard wood of similar quality Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Pukow Wharf.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of sleepers, bridge ties and crossing timbers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 13th day of November, 1917, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The order or orders for the goods will be given to the tendering firm of firms, whose tenders have been accepted, not later than the 26th of November, 1917, during which time and including which date the prices of all tenders must hold good.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director,
The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Tientsin, October 25, 1917.

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